The Brand that is giving complete SATISFACTION for more than 12 years. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI NO. 30 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4. 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 183 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 861,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £3,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,600,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
80, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank;

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien	Sydney
Hongkong	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	New York	Tokyo
Kaiyuan	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ... . Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Hankau	Honolulu
Kyoto	Moji	New York
San Francis	Shimonoseki	Yokohama, etc.,
Hakata	Hiroshima	Kobe
London	Nagoya	Osaka
Shanghai	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Manila,	Bangkok,		
Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANKOF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon	
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco	
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai	
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew	
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore	
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya	
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh	
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin	
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau	
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo	
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama	
Ipoh	Rangoon		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. B. WILSON,
Agent.

80, Bhurebgale Street.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized 50,00,000 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,000,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,33,439 15 5
Reserve Funds 13,37,432 8

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Feroszpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan.
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of:*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods. To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT
21, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES,
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH.
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

SALE BY AUCTION.

B. MANEKLAL & CO,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay.

THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE MOTOR CARS, CYCLE, PHONOGRAPH, GOLD WATCH, GOLD ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERY PIECE-GOODS, YOST TYPEWRITER, OFFICE STATIONERY HINKS WALL LAMPS, ETC.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, 4th Feb., 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), B. MANECKLAL and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their rooms situated at the ground floor of No. 7, Green Street, just adjacent to Bank of Bombay, very rich and handsome black teakwood household and office furniture consisting of carved cabinets in 2 and 4 pieces, single and double door almirahs office cup-boards and office tables, writing desks, moving tables, teapoys, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden bedsteads, cycle etc.

The property of Sheth Gandalal Mathuralal Zaveri Indoreewala, Esq.,
One Motor car.
From separate gentlemen.
One phono, complete.
One gold watch.
Yost Typewriter.
Revolving office chairs.
At the risk of the gentlemen concerned.
A lot of gold, and pearl ornaments including some articles set with precious jewels.
Piece-goods clothing (ready made) etc.
Articles are on view.
Terms as usual.

B. MANECKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th Feb., 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE of Very Valuable Five-Storeyed Building, Ground Floor of which is occupied by "Alaina Shop," near Sir J. J. School, Hornby Road, Fort.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 153 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8876, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2368 and Street No. 201, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Dinshaw Maneckji Daver, on or towards the South by the property of N. F. Kanny, on or towards the East by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Baronet, and Hornby Road, on or towards the West by the aforesaid

The property now yields a monthly rent of Rs. 500.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office in Gresham Building at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th Feb., 1918.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO.,

No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF OLD UNSERVICEABLE (PONTOONS) OF IRON PLATES, QUITE SUITABLE FOR OIL TANKS AND MILL CHIMNEYS AND MANY OTHER WORKS.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co., will sell by public auction, the abovementioned stores on THURSDAY, 21st February, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Sewri Port Trust Ground at the West of Burmah oil tank.

The conditions of sale that 50 per cent. deposit to be immediately paid, as the lot is knocked down, and on the approval of the Director Royal Indian Marine, the purchasers will have to pay the full amount for the lots sold, and clear away the lots, within 15 days otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold by auction at the risk of the purchasers, who will have to make good any loss, that may be sustained and will have no claim over any profits if secured by resale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st January, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Teakwood and Blackwood Household English Design Artistic Furniture, Jost Fans, Semi Grand Cottage Piano, Durrie Carpets, etc., of Captain W. Priestly, R.F.A., now on Field Service.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 10th February, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Palli Hill, Bandra, valuable blackwood and teakwood English design artistic furniture, consisting of dining table in 8 pieces, meatsafe, sideboard, drawing room, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, white paint cupboards, chest of drawers, arm chairs, teakwood and blackwood teapoys, card table, lady's chair, hall lamps, lady's sewing table, settee, teakwood and blackwood screens, Durrie carpets, Jost fans, semi-grand cottage piano, iron cots, mirrors, brass vases, cane chairs, Chesterfield sofa, peer table, washing table, etc.

The property of Captain R.F.A., now on Field Service.

Catalogues will be ready ... ty will be on ...

Bom...

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly.. ..	16-0	.. 18-0
Quarterly	8-0	.. 9-0
Monthly	3-0	.. 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly ....Rs.	5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna.

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

5000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 225, No. 2, Model Rs. 295 Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency Fort, Bombay. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA & F. J. DAVAR. 6

SAILING CARGO and MOTOR & STEAM BOATS, Etc.—Made to orders, V. D MISTRY, Shipbuilder, Gopipura, Surat. 2146

INDIAN CHEESE—Great improvement on preceding stocks. As supplied to Government Hospitals, Transports and the Mercantile Marine. A good keeping cheese JAMES CONNELL, Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, Bombay. 2210

ARE YOU IN NEED OF SERVANTS?—If so, we can supply you servants of every kind but only caste of Pathan. Apply to ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN THEKEDAR, 2nd Pir Khan Street, New Nagpada, Bombay. 2148

A Little Glance Assorted kinds of JAMS tins 2 lbs. each, 12 tins 1 lb each. Also assorted Dry fruits. 14 lbs. net Rs. 9 respectively. Satisfaction guaranteed Carriage extra. THE SINDH AND BALUCHISTAN TRADING COY. Quetta. Tele "Beauty." 190

CRESCENT BALM.—Cheapest, best, unrivalled. "CRESCENT," for colds, Headaches Rheumatism, etc., etc. etc. Better than any other balm in the market. At all chemists and druggists, Japan Insect Powder Company. P. O. Box. No. 388; Bombay. 1800

FRUIT!!! HULWA!!! FISH!!!—25 oranges Rs. 2; 25 Red Banana Rs. 2; 50 Table Plaintins Re. 1; 2 lbs. Grapes Rs. 2; 5 lbs. Walnuts Rs. 3; 4 Boxes Dates Rs. 2; 2 lbs. Stewing Figs Rs. 2; 4 lbs. Rose, Vanilla and orange Hulwa Rs. 4; 200 Bombay Ducks with 25 Papar Rs. 2; 2 lbs. Dry prawn Rs. 2; Carriage paid on quoting Chronicle. TUKINA & Co., Sitaram Building Bombay. 220

SITUATIONS WANTED.

LADY (English), well-educated desires MORNING ENGAGEMENT in good-class Indian family. Usual English subjects. Write to Box No. 726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2188

AN ACCOUNTANT—Seventeen years' experience, desires auditing, accounting, or corresponding for leisure hours. [illegible] stating terms to KRISH[illegible]t, G. I. P., Bombay. 2211

[illegible]ONS, Persons wishing [illegible]d home teacher for [illegible]nd to write to the [illegible]ndence School 2208

LOST.

WHITE PERSIAN CAT—Blue eyes, STRAYED or STOLEN. Reward to honest finder returning her to The BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., Andheri.

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best ousine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply H. F. SETNA, Proprietor. 1000

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced M.A., B.Sc., or B.A., and an UNDERGRADUATE for Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad. Apply in person to the MANAGER. 1869

WANTED—Qualified GRADUATE well in accounts knowing Gujarati for Mill Office as CLERK. Apply with testimonials. State salary to Box No. 723, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2185

WANTED—SUB-OVERSEERS experienced in practical work. Apply Box No. 732, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2206

WANTED—Immediately experienced B.E.'s or L.C.E.'s by an influential Firm of Contractors' on handsome salary, Apply Box No. 731, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2205

WANTED—CLERKS well-versed in the line of Auctioneering. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 733, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2221

WANTED—A GOVERNESS as a COMPANION and TEACHER for a daughter of a Prince. Salary Rs. 50. Apply to Box No. 682, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2001

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN to supervise the Staff of a First Class Steam and Electric Laundry. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 715, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2160

WANTED—A CLERK, possessing good knowledge of English and having some experience of Motor Line. Pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 according to qualifications. Apply personally to British India Motor Car Co., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 2191

WANTED—Experienced MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Preference given to one used to Estimating. Good salary and prospects to really efficient and quick worker. Apply to Box No. 728, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2195

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT for office work. Must know English system of Accounts and Book-keeping. Pay according to qualifications. Apply in person with copies of testimonials to RAI BAHADUR M. C. KAPUR, New Bombay Stock Exchange. 2164

WANTED URGENTLY—LADIES DRESSMAKER well qualified, with previous experience, good prospects, either on salary or Commission. Apply to PARISIAN DRESSMAKING MILLINERY LADIES OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT, Scandal Point Road, Karachi. 2199

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN by an Export and Import firm for all Japan Sundries and Piecegoods. One with thorough experience need apply. Good salary and commission offered. Apply to Box No. 734, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2222

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30—5—40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc. to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT, Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

WANTED

REQUIRED 40 feet TOWER for AERMOTOR. Apply Box No. 722, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2183

WANTED—One new or second-hand CRUDE OIL ENGINE, 40 to 70 or more horse-power, in working order. Apply to J. ALLIBHOY, 21, Bazar Gate, Fort, Bombay. 2168

WANTED for a small Parsi family from Middle of March to Middle of June, one fully FURNISHED FLOOR, in good healthy locality, with electric light and fan. Facing sea much preferred. Apply with full details to Box No. 663, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1929

MARRIED ENGLISH COUPLE require furnished rooms with board in a good locality (facing sea preferred) from about 17th instant. No boarding house-keepers or Eurasians need apply. State full particulars and terms by day and month to Box No. 735, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2226

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One MOTOR A. C. GENERATOR by Siemens Bros. 16 B. H. P. and Dynamo combined 110 volts, 100 amperes, complete with main switch and fuses. Apply GLOBE ELECTRIC CO., Grant Road, next to London Hotel. 2209

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY—Superior quality Bank, Post, Typewriter paper (multicopying) suitable for high class business correspondence of standard size. Apply M. FRAMROZE & Co., Gunbava Kuva, Fort, Bombay. 2166

FOR SALE—One complete WEAVING PLANT with Preparatory Machinery, Engine, Boiler and Gearing complete. Practically new. For particulars apply to, MAYASHANKER THACKER & Co., 47 A, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2165

A 3½ H.P., B. S. A. MOTOR-CYCLE with spacious body coach built, Side-Car, Thoroughly renovated in very good condition Free. Engine Model. On view at RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, Sandhurst and Lamington Rd., Junction. 2155

SHOULDARIS FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE. Old Shouldaris, good strong, serviceable condition, with Poles complete, can hold 2 Bedsteads. Useful for camp, or jungle during Plague. Rs. 30 each. Apply MANAGER, EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Nasirabad, Rajputana. 2207

FOR SALE—COTTON PRESS and GINNING FACTORIES 40 B. H. P. C. C. Type Oil Engine, Steam Engines, Boilers, Lathe marble opener and other machinery in big lot. ENGINEER & CO., Pydhowni, Bombay, 'Phone No. 3972. 2190

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, Iron, 14" by Greig, Edinburgh, Rs. 150; two new Stones 18" x 12" x 4", Rs. 80; two 12" Ink Rollers with leather handles, Rs. 85; yellow Transfer Paper, quire Rs. 10; Black Ink in collapsible tubes, 4lbs., Rs. 24; and other necessaries. Rev. H. J. LANE SMITH, Nasik. 2145

FOR SALE—Two high class Arab "Saglavi" Mares, (one Bay and one Chestnut) over 14-2, brought out to India by Syed Pir Ibrahim Kadri, can be seen at Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.'s STABLES, Bellasis Road, Byculla, For further particulars apply to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla. 2203

TO BE SOLD—One CALENDER MACHINE, 60 inches 4 Rolls with Dopkey 14 Horse Powers, and one BRITTANIA BOILER, of Marshall & Co. pressure 100 pounds. Both machines are open for inspection any time during the day at Shewri Cross Road, opposite Matunga Mill in the factory of Khatu Mahomed Janawar. For further particulars apply to HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES LD., 250, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2042

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MILL MACHINERY of renowned makers as Howard & Blow, Fatherington, Platt, & Dobson Barlow including Carding, Drawing, Slubbing and Intermediate frames, Rovings, Rings, Mules Doublings, Lathes, Drilling and other Workshop Machines. Also a compound Horizontal tandem surface condensing steam, engine, filled with corliss valves made to indicate 650, I.H.P. working at 150 lbs. Steam pressure, running at 70 revolutions per minute with surface condensing feed pump and steam pipes by Pollet and Wegzott, by her Majesty's Royal letters patent, 1901, For catalogues and particulars apply to ESSAJI TAJBHOY, 11 Tamarind Lane, Motilal Mansions, Fort, Bombay. 2200

TO BE LET.

TO LET—An OFFICE on third floor in Apollo Street, on Rs. 70 a month, with Lift and Sanitary fittings. Apply to Mr. K. S. AIYAR, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay. 2201

FLAT TO LET—To Europeans or Parsis in a newly built house, nine rooms, commands view of 3 public roads, opposite 2 Elephants of the Imperial Cinema. Apply WITHIN. 2133

TO LET—Mahableshwar, BUNGALOWS etc., for the coming Hot Season available. Please write for particulars, etc., to P. D. DIKSHIT, House Agent, Mahableshwar. Telegrams "DIKSHIT" Mahableshwar. 1798

TO BE LET—"GULESTAN" on Murzban and Napier Roads Fort pleasantly situated and very convenient fo Commercial Offices. Apply P. D. Patel, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road, Fort. 2204

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE IONIC PHARMACY and THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY have been removed to the No. 22-24, Cowasji Patel Street, near Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay, where all communications should be addressed from 15th January, 1918. 1736

NOTICE.

ON the undermentioned days will appear at both the evening and night shows at the EMPIRE THEATRE (and not at the Excelsior Theatre as previously announced) a remarkable film chronicling a thrilling drive by a "DODGE BROTHERS" Motor Car through what is known as "The Death Valley" in Southern California, U.S.A. The picture is an unique record of a highly sensational achievement and proves the immense possibilities of the "DODGE BROTHERS" Motor Car.

PART I—from 2nd to 8th February next.
PART II—from 9th to 15th February next.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY. 2150

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 11th February, 1918, at 3 p.m., (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Miss Lily Baptista—Applying, on behalf of her uncle Mr. Joseph Baptista, for leave of absence being granted to him from the Corporation meetings for three months.

2. Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Forwarding accounts of the Board for the half year ending 30th September 1917.

3. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

4. Letter from Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their clients Messrs. Hirajee Kavasjee Kola and Pestanji Maneckji Kanga, owners of premises Nos. 1 and 2, Foras Road, and Mr. Merwanji Kaikhusro and others—Regarding the use of the reclaimed site of Gilder Tank.

5. Letter from Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite—Regarding the condition of the surface of Pedder Road.

6. Letter from Mr. Dewram Keshavji—Regarding the fee charged for a permit for erecting a merry-go-round.

7. Letter from Mr. M. T. Dewasthalee and others—Regarding the condition of Zaoba's Wadi.

8. Letter from Mr. Damodar Ganesh and others—Regarding want of lights, at 2nd Bhatwadi, Girgaum.

9. Letter from Messrs. Nanu, Hormasjee and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Abdul Tyeb Mahomedali—Regarding their client's objection to a piece of land near their client's property at Dhanji Street being utilized for a smeltery.

10. Letter from Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Hurrilal Juggonnath, owner of buildings No. 58 a, b, c, Fergusson Road—Regarding a Municipal requisition for the conversion of their client's privies into water closets.

11. Letter from Mr. R. G. Mahimkar—Regarding inconvenience caused to the public at the Lower Parel Railway level-crossing.

12. Letter from Mr. K. W. Bhat—Regarding a Municipal requisition for the provision of water closets at his premises No. 402-414, Duncan Road.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

13—14. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

15. Recommending sanction to the temporary service of certain Municipal employees being treated as qualifying for pension.

16. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding nuisance caused by the overflowing of manholes in Calicut Street, Messrs. Holland and Co., Engineers, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

17. Recommending that a letter from Mr. W. Miranda, regarding obstruction caused by bullocks and labour carts in Gangabowdi Lane, Mazagon, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

18. Recommending that a letter from Mr. J. M. Pereira regarding the condition of Gangabowdi Lane, Mazagon, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

19—24. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

25. Fixing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, the amount of security to be furnished by the Superintendent, Distribution, Water Works Department.

26. Recommending a grant of Rs. 14,000 to supplement the Budget provision for the payment of pensions, gratuities, etc.

27. Forwarding, for information, their resolution regarding arrangements made for properly lighting the area surrounding the Wellington Fountain.

28—33. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

34. Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,625 to supplement the provision made in the current year's Budget for the purchase of hose.

35. Recommending a grant of Rs. 8 000 to meet an anticipated excess over the Budget grant for commission, etc., charges payable to the G. I. P. Railway for collection of Town Duties.

36. Recommending sanction to the allowance payable to certain Municipal officers for the upkeep of motor-cars being increased from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per mensem each.

37—38. Notice of motions from Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—(37) For obtaining certain particulars regarding katchra depots in the city, and (38) For obtaining a report regarding the running of an additional katchra train to Deonar.

39. Letter from the Municipal Auditors—Submitting a report regarding adjustments on account of advances made during the year 1916-17.

Letters from the Commissioner—

40. Forwarding applications from certain Deputy Health Officers for treating the periods of leave during which they studied in England as study leave without allowances.

41. Forwarding for approval, a plan and an estimate for effecting additions and alterations in the Arthur Crawford Markets

42. Forwarding returns of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Markets Department.

43. Forwarding returns showing the general pressure in the water mains.

44. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City.

45. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

46. Forwarding returns of patients treated at the Arthur Road and the Maratha Hospitals.

47. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1917.

48. Forwarding certain particulars regarding old and emaciated Municipal bullocks.

49. Requesting sanction to a quantity of coal being sold to the Bombay Port Trust.

50. Notice of motion from the Honourable Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E.—For expressing opinion that it is desirable to abolish the toll levied on vehicles entering the City from Salsette.

Letters from the Commissioner—

51. Requesting approval to a strip of Municipal land at Kurla being resumed by Government.

52. Requesting sanction to a scale of consolidated fees being fixed for the issue of licenses for the sale of milk and butter and other milk products and to the discontinuance of a separate license for the sale of milk and milk products in small quantities in eating houses.

53. Requesting sanction to the permission of the Government of India being obtained for borrowing from an approved bank or banks a sum not exceeding Rs. 30 lakhs.

54. Forwarding a letter from the Collector of Bombay regarding the election of an additional representative on each of the Ward Committees for drawing up the maxima and minima scales of licensed liquor shops in the City.

55. Forwarding the Administration Report of the Bombay Veterinary College and the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1916-17.

56. Requesting sanction to an arrangement arrived at for the acquisition of property at Masjid Bunder Road for street improvement.

Notices of motions—

57. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report regarding allegations made in newspaper articles regarding alleged malpractices prevailing in the Health Department.

58. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For obtaining a report regarding alleged malpractices prevailing in certain departments.

59. From Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar—For amending By-law 5 of the Standing Committee Election By-laws so as to make it obligatory on members to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies.

60. From the Honourable Sir Dinsha Wacha, Kt., seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.—For expressing regret at the death of Sir William Wedderburn.

61. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For obtaining a report regarding the desirability of levying a tax on professions and on appointments.

62. Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For obtaining a report regarding nuisance caused by milch cattle in Surat Street, Mandvi.

63—64. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—(63) Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (64) Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Commitees of the Corporation—

65. Regarding the appointment of a Municipal Auditor.

66. Regarding the principles which should govern the liabilities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company in respect of the width of overbridges.

67. Regarding a suggestion to extend the Kingsway tram lines to the King's Circle.

68. Regarding the question of stationing a special caretaker in tram cars.

69. Regarding the question of high prices and house rents in the City.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 2nd February 1918. 2213

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee.
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7900.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR, INDORE.

NOTIFICATION.
No. 24.

Dated the 29th January, 1918.

THE LEASE of the INDORE STATE MILLS for a period of 15 years or 20 years in their present condition will be put up to AUCTION on the 15th of February, 1918, in the TOWN HALL, INDORE. The terms of lease will be available some days before the date of Auction and inspection of the Mills can be had at any time by applying to the Office of the Excise Minister, Indore.

The Indore Government will not be bound to accept any or the highest bid.

EXCISE MINISTER,
Indore. 2151

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT MAPS OF BOMBAY FOR SALE,

THE NEW SURVEY MAPS of the Island of Bombay on a scale of 40 feet to one inch, prepared under the City Survey Act IV of 1915 are now available for sale at the office of the Superintendent, Bombay City Survey, No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Uncoloured copies are sold at Rs. 1-8-0 and a small extra charge is made for coloured copies.

Price of Index Map in two sheets is Rs. 3.

(Sd.) W. C. SHEPHERD.
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office
29th January, 1918
2215

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the sale of ready cotton and yarn waste of the Western India Mill, situate at Kalachowki, Parel, are invited up to MONDAY, the 11th instant, by the Agents, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort. Only offers on Company's printed Tender forms, which will be had from the above office, by a deposit of Rs. 200, will be considered.

THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
2219

NOTICE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Head Office:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. DHURANDHER BROS., of 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, have been appointed our CHIEF AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency as from the 1st February, 1918.

P. BANERJEA,
2212 Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the right of skinning dead animals for one, three and five years commencing from 1st April, 1918, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 14th day of February, 1918.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. A. TURNER.
Executive Health Officer,

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 1st February, 1918.
2216

THE STANDARD BANK, LTD.
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE OF 2ND ADJOURNED MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED FINAL GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the above company which was to be held on SATURDAY, the 2nd February, 1918, was again adjourned for want of quorum. The second adjourned Meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 7th February, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Bombay, 2nd February, 1918.
VITHALDAS DAMODHER GOVINDJEE.
2224 Joint Liquidator.

GENERAL AVERAGE.

S. S. "SABARMATI"—Voyage from Karachi to Bombay, arrived at Bombay on 11th October, 1916. The Statement of General Average can be inspected daily at the Company's Offices, 120, Frere Road, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Consignees are requested to present their deposit receipts on and after 15th February, 1918 for settlement of their accounts.

KELLICK NIXON & Co.,
120, Frere Road,
Bombay.
2182

FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Diamond Jubilee Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Delhi. The Mills is in complete working order and is being worked under a lease.

For further particulars please apply to:—
MR. SRI RAM (Senior),
Bar-at-Law,
Official Liquidator,
2071 Pati Ram Street, Delhi.

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 12-8-0 per share of Rs. 250 and of Rs. 2-8 per share of Rs. 50, and a bonus of Rs. 7-8 per share of Rs. 250 and of Rs. 1-8 per share of Rs. 50 for the half year ending 31st August, 1917, are made payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th February, 1918, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on week days and between 12 noon and 2 p.m. Saturdays, at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of the share certificates to shareholders whose names stand on the Register of members on 9th February 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 18th February 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR & Co.,
Agents.

Registered Office,
Henshaw's Buildings,
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
30th January, 1918. 2213

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 4th day of February, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of January, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

RESOLUTION I.

That the Articles of Association be altered by inserting after Article 127 the following articles:—

Dividend and Call together—Set off allowed.

127 (a)—Any General Meeting declaring a dividend may make a call on the members of such amount as the Directors may recommend, but so that the call be made payable at the same time as the dividend and the dividend may, if so arranged, between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this clause shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.

Dividend in Specie.

127 (b)—Any General Meeting declaring a dividend or the Directors declaring an interim dividend may direct payment of such dividends or interim dividend as the case may be wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets, and in particular of paid up shares, debentures, or debenture stock of the Company, or paid up shares, debentures, or debenture stock of any other Company, or in any one or more of such ways, and the Directors shall give effect to such resolution; and, where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution, they may settle the same as they think expedient, and in particular may issue fractional certificates, and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof, and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed, in order to adjust the rights of all parties, and may vest any such specific assets in trustees upon such trusts for the persons entitled to the dividend or interim dividend as may seem expedient to the Directors. Where requisite, a proper contract shall be filed in accordance with Section 104 of Indian Companies Act (1913), and the Directors may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend or interim dividend and such appointment shall be effective.

RESOLUTION II.

That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 30,00,000 by the creation of 12,000 new shares of Rs. 125 each to be called Preference Shares and that the rights, privileges and conditions following be attached to such preference shares, that is to say:—

(1) The said preference shares shall carry the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the capital paid up thereon respectively.

(2) The said shares shall rank both as regards dividend and return of capital *pari passu* with any further preference shares created as hereinafter mentioned and in priority to all other shares in the Company, but shall not confer any further right to participate in profits or assets.

(3) The preference shares shall not confer any right of voting at any general meeting of the Company, nor shall they qualify any person to be a Director of the Company.

(4) In the event of the Company being wound up the surplus assets thereof shall be applied in the first place in repaying to the holders of the said preference shares and of any other shares entitled to rank *pari passu* with them the full amount paid up thereon and subject as aforesaid, such surplus assets shall belong to and be divided among the other members of the Company.

RESOLUTION III.

That the Article No. 129 of the Articles of Association be amended as under:—

"The Directors may, if they think fit, either call upon the shareholders when applying for dividends, to produce their share certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, or they may send by post any dividend warrant to the registered address of the shareholder entitled, or in the case of joint holders to the one whose name stands first on the Register in respect of the joint holding."

By order of the Board.

K. M. COOPER.
Secretary.

16th January, 1918.

1858

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. SHAMRAO NATHOBA has a share in the immoveable properties situate at (1) Mughbhat Cross Lane, bearing Street No. 63, (2) Lady Jamsetji Road Mahim (near Gopi Tank) and (3) at Versoli, Taluka Alibag, Zillah Colaba, along with his brothers Gajanan Nathoba, Ramrao Nathoba, Anantrao Nathoba and Kashinath Nathoba, sons of the late Nathoba Kanoji and that any person dealing with the said properties without our client's knowledge will do so at his own risk and any mortgage or sale of the said properties effected by the said Gajanan Nathoba, Ramrao Nathoba, Anantrao Nathoba and Kashinath Nathoba will not be binding on our client's interest in the same.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1918.

DIKSHIT DHARAMSI & PURUSHOTTUMRAI.
Attorneys, for Mr. Shamrao Nathoba.

2220

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRM of LALLUBHAI NAGARDAS and Co., doing business as Share and Stock Brokers, in which our clients LALLUBHAI NAGARDAS and CHHAGANLAL NAGARDAS were partners, has been DISSOLVED. Our clients will henceforth carry on business as Share and Stock Brokers in their respective names and on their respective accounts.

MULJEE & THAKOREDAS.

Attorneys for Lallubhai Nagardas and Chhaganlal Nagardas.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1918.

2094

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 136 of 1916.

RAGHOONATHDAS GOPALDAS and others ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

SHIVRAM SHAYANNA. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1917, the following immovable properties will be sold in Seven Lots by public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the respective premises at Poona, on the undermentioned days:—

LOT NO. 1 on MONDAY, the 18th day of February, 1918, at 3 p.m., (Standard Time.).

LOT No. 2 on MONDAY, the 18th day of February, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (Standard Time.).

LOT No. 3 on MONDAY, the 18th day of February, 1918, at 4 p.m., (Standard Time.).

LOT No. 4 on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1918, at 3 p.m., (Standard Time.).

LOT No. 5 on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (Standard Time.).

LOT No. 5 on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (Standard Time.).

LOT No. 6 on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1918, at 4 p.m., (Standard Time.).

LOT No. 7 on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (Standard Time.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendant abovenamed in

Lot No. 1.—Bungalow No. 12, situated at North Petty Staff Lime, Cantonment Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and South by the Government Road; on the West by the Government Post Office and Hussain Building, and on the North by bungalows bearing Nos. 10 and 11 and Hussain Building.

Lot No. 2.—Bungalow No. 11, situate at North Petty Staff Line, Poona Cantonment, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Government Road; on the West and South by Bungalow No. 12 belonging to the defendant and on the North by the outhouses appertaining to bungalow No. 10 the wall intervening being joint.

Lot No. 3.—Bungalow No. 14, situate at Sholapur Road, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East by bungalow No. 13 belonging to Shapurji Seth Parsi; on the West by vacant land and beyond that by a Nala; on the South by vacant land and the Mootha Canal boundary and on the North by the Government Road.

Lot No. 4.—Bungalow No. 148, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and West by the Government Road; on the South by a lane, and beyond that the boundary of bungalow No. 149, and on the North by Bungalow No. 147 and barbers' houses.

Lot No. 5.—Bungalow No. 154, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Bhaoo Mansaram's bungalow; on the West by the Government Road; on the South by bungalow No. 155 with a joint lane between them and on the North by Parsi Burjorji's Karkhana.

Lot No. 6.—Bungalow No. 155, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Bhaoo Mansaram's bungalow, on the West by the Government Road; on the South by bungalow No. 156 the wall of the outhouses being joint, and on the North by bungalow No. 154, the lane being joint.

Lot No. 7.—Bungalow No. 156, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and West by the Government Road; on the South by bungalow No. 157; and on the North by bungalow No. 155, belonging to the defendant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1917.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

2022

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED OSMAN JAMAL has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, charge, gift mortgage, lease, lien, sale, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at Chowpati on the North side of Walkeshwar Road in the City and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, which pieces of land have been consolidated into one piece which has been computed to contain a total area of 2299.43 square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less) and which is bounded on or towards the North by the property of the Dadyseth Charity Trust on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road on or towards the East by Plot No. 10 agreed to be leased to H. M. Daruwalla and on or towards the West by plot No. 7 agreed to be leased to Khatizabai wife of Haji Mahomed Madni which said piece of land is known as Plots Nos. 8 and 9 on the Dadyseth Charity Estate at Chowpati and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees of the said Charity Trust registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and others New Nos. 2121 and others Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7297 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2477 (1), Street Nos. 389-391-403, together with all the buildings and premises now erected and built thereon

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

2217

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KASHINATH DINNATH KHOTE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has agreed to sell to my client the undermentioned properties. All persons having any claim to or upon the said properties by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 30-32-34 Medows Street, and at 17-19 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that half portion piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land called the Mogulwady situate at Mahim in the Town and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,659·50 square yards be the same more or less and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 491, New No. 1327, Old Survey No. 151, New Survey No. 1,162 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G Ward No. 5587 (1 and 2) and 5588 Street No. 63-64 A. and 64B bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the land registered under New Survey No. 172-73 and 174 respectively on or towards the West by a public passage on or towards the South partly by public passage and partly by a land registered under New Survey No. 174 and on or towards the North by a portion of the moiety of the said part belonging to Mahomedally bin Yoonus Miya Coor.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Foras Batty ground situate in Mahim to the West side of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, in the Town and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1659·50 square yards be the same little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Foras rent under New No. 13021 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-172 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Tulsi Water Pipe, on the West by land registered under Survey No. 162, on the North by the land of Mahomedally bin Yoonus Miya Coor and allotted to Abdulla bin Ali Saheb Coor and on the South by land registered under New Survey No. 172.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1918.

M. V. GOKHALE.
Purchaser's Attorney.

2223

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the AUCTION SALE of the under-mentioned property held on the 28th day of January, 1918, under instructions from the owner Mr. SOLOMAN MEYERS, our clients Messrs. HAJI SULEMAN SHUSTARY & Co., were the highest bidders and declared purchasers of the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Rampart Row and Ropewalk Street, within the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 418 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 55, New No. 4895, Old Survey No. 1502 and New Survey No. 2497 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward Nos. 1174 and 1177 and Street Nos. 29 and 1-3 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house and building formerly belonging to Sorabji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy and others but now of Bai Pirozbai Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, on or towards the west by Ropewalk Lane, on or towards the north by the house formerly of or towards the south partly by public passage and partly by a land registered under New Survey No. 174 and on or towards the North by a portion of the moiety of the said part belonging to Mahomedally bin Yoonus Miya Coor, and allotted to Abdulla bin Ali Saheb Coor and on the South by land registered under New Survey No. 172.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1918.

M. V. GOKHALE.
Purchaser's Attorney.

2223

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DHANJIBHOY FRAMJI CONTRACTOR, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client HORMUSJI COWASJI BHEDWAR also of Bombay Parsi inhabitant the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Forjet Street, without the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 433, New No. A 2315, Old Survey No. 57 and New Survey No. 7060 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 3392 (1) and Street No. 55 Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the vacant land of Sumabai, on or towards the West by the Forjet Street on or towards the north by the property of the trustees of the vendor and on or towards the south by the property of the purchaser.

Dated this 1st day of February 1918.

DEVIDAS H. KASABVALA.
for Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

HOME RULE

Can be governed by those souls only whose own Homes are governed by public opinion

For particulars apply to:—

CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,
Umreth (Kaira

LEGAL NOTICE.

WARNING.

"ELKHORN" BRAND CHEESE.
Manufactured by
J. L KRAFT & BROS CO.
of New York and Chicago

IMPORTANT TO ALL IMPORTERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, DEALERS, KEEPERS OF RESTAURANTS, CAFES AND OTHERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. L & I. RAPAPORT, Merchants and Agents of No. 1, Garstin Place, Calcutta and York Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, are the SOLE AGENTS for India, Burmah and Ceylon for the import and sale of "ELKHORN" BRAND CHEESE.

Any person importing or selling, offering for sale or otherwise dealing in "ELKHORN" Brand Cheese, which has not been imported by Messrs. L. and I. Rapaport, or procured through them, will do so in infringement of the rights of Messrs. L. and I. Rapaport which will be rigidly enforced, and any person infringing such rights will be liable to proceedings, either civil or criminal or both.

Dated 29th January, 1918.

LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors.
High Court, Bombay.
Soliciters for Messrs. L. and I. Rapaport.

2126

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF DIRECT GREEN COLOURS.

On TUESDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned to close the partnership.

14 lbs. Direct India Fast Green II.
19½ lbs. Direct Diamine Dark Green II.
242 lbs. Direct Green.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE CONGO COLOUR.

On TUESDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Khatau Valabhdas and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Vora Goolamally Rasoolbhoy.

1 case 100 lbs. each 1 lb. tin colour Congo Suraj.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES COLOURED CHOONADI.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. M. H. Chaganlal and Co. at their shop at Champagully Moolji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of Seth Doohgersingh Chotalal.

20 cases each about 100 pieces coloured Choonadi "Jamnagarnu Javahir" 27 yards.

The Auction Sale of 4 incomplete Landed Properties Situate at Sankli Street, Byculla, on plot Nos. 12A, 12B, 11A, and 11B, that was adjourned last Monday, will take place on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th February at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.)

Further particulars, conditions of Sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Premsookh Oderam and Mortidhar Premsookh at their office at Cook's Building Hornby Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 PACKAGES COLOURED CHOONDI.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 4th February, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth R. Jeram Naran at the Otla of Seth Jeram Naranji at Old Hanuman Lane near Moolji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Chaganlal & Co.

10 Packages each about 100 lbs. coloured Choondi Pea design 27 yards of Bombay Co.
15 Packages each about 100 lbs. coloured Choondi Fowered design 27 yards of Bombay Co.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE of 250 bags Sulphate of Alumina advertised for sale on Saturday the 2nd February, 1918, by order of Messrs. T. R. S. Rajjam & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Chemical and Hardware Agency is POSTPONED until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOHAR CHAWL WITHOUT THE FORT.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will by orders of Messrs. Kanga & Sayani Attorneys for the Surviving Mortgagee Mr. Noormahomed Hajibhai and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Jankibai wife of Pundrinath Madovji and in persuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 28th day of June 1916 and made between Bai Jankibai of the one part and Akabaralli Hajibhai and Noormahomed Hajibhai of the other part, sell the undermentioned property on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground with the Messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and situate on the South side of Lohar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay registered in the record of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1167 New No. 6901, Old Survey No 1149 and New Survey No. 1813 and admeasuring 1881 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes formerly under Nos. 33 and now under C. Ward No. 1045 Street No. 152, 154 and 156 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ramji Chatoor, on or towards the West by the property of Ramji Chator, on or towards the North by the said Lohar Chawl Stret and on or towards the South by the property of the said Ramji Chatoor and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga & Sayani Attorneys for the vendor at their office Alice Buildings Hornby Road. Fort. or to the undersigned.

GANDHI. & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHENDY BAZAR FORAS ROAD, JAIL ROAD, IMAMWADA NEXT TO BABULA TANK.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for Ali Akbar Hasanally Fyzee and Ali Ashar Hasanally Fyzee and of Messrs. Payne and Co; Attorneys for Ali Azhar Hasanally Fyzee, Ali Athar Hasanally Fyzee, Her Highness Lady Nazli Rafia Begum, Begum Atiya Fyzee Rahamin and Zohra Begum Hasanally Fyzee who are the joint owners, Messrs. Bennett and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the days time and places mentioned against the lots the following valuable landed properties:—

Property at Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, to be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of February 1918 at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece of land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three hundred square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 8059 and Street No. 310—320 and bearing Collector's Old No. 2310, New No. 899 and bounded on or towards the East by Bhendi Bazaar or Parel Road on or towards the West by the property of Dadabhai Nowroji Davar on or towards the North by the property of Lalji Kurson and on or towards the South by the Nizam Street.

Property at Foras Road to be sold on FRIDAY, the 8th day of February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground with the messuage tenements chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon situate at Foras Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of assessment under E Ward No. 2990 to 3003 and Street Nos. 1 to 87 Foras Road and bearing new survey Nos. 6922 and 6923 and containing by admeasurement six thousand nine hundred and forty-four square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Cursetji Setlina on or towards the West by a vacant piece of land belonging to Shiolal Motilal on or towards the North by the stable owned by Ooomer Jamal and on or towards the South by Foras Road aforesaid.

Properties at Babulla Tank to be sold on MONDAY, the 11th day of February, 1918 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land or ground with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Ally Mahomed Khan Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and forty-eight square yards and five-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3649 and the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 3449 and Street No. 5 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Alli Mahomed Khan Street on or towards the West by Babulla Tank, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and now belonging to Sultan Navas Jung of Hyderabad and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan and now belonging to Aga Syed Mahomed Kazrani.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land with the stable standing thereon situate in the registration sub-district and Island of Bombay fronting on the East side of Ally Mahomed Khan Street registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 728, New No. 3335, Old Survey No. 2497 and New Survey No. 3649 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment No. B Ward No. 3446 and Street No. 1-2 containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-six square yards and two-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the Burial ground, on or towards the West by the said Alli Mahomed Khan Street and on or towards the North by the said Alli Mahomed Khan Street and on or towards the South by a Quarry and the Burial ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co Solicitors High Court, at their Office No. 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Arms and Ammunition.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market:—

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated Arms and Ammunition consisting of daggers and spears rifles, shot guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, 455 bore and other bore cartridges, sulphur, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CUTTING GRASS, COLLECTING MANGO CROP, CHICKOO CROP, AND COCOANUT, ETC.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Gardens Office on MONDAY, the 25th instant at 9 a.m., (B.T.) the rights mentioned hereunder:—

(1) Right of collecting mango crops of the season.

(1) Right of collecting chickoo crop for one year.

(1) Right of collecting cocoanut crop, for one year.

(1) Right of taking lawn mowing grass from 15th June, 1918, to 30th September, 1918, from the Victoria Gardens.

For details and conditions of sale of above rights, apply at the Victoria Gardens' Office, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Property at Murzban Road and Home and Ravelin Street, Fort, opposite to the Freemason Hall and next to the Excelsior Theatre and known as "Jeejee House."

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions from the owner put up to Public Auction the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Murzban Road, containing eight hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by the Ravelin Street, on the East by Plot No. 85 of the Improvement Trust, on the South by Plot No. 82 and 82A and on the West by Murzban Road, and which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 81, Esplanade Road, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/8463 and are assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 3486 (2) and (2b), and Street No. 5A and 5C, Home Street, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

N.B.—The property is realising Rs. 2,400 per month by way of rent.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 4th February, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF JAVA TEAK FLITCHES, EMPTY CASKS, BROKEN TILES, SAMPLE GOODS, ETC.

Ex. S. S. "Panjim and Damao."

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th February, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mazagon, Sewri Port Trust Reclamation, near New Tank Bunder, in the enclosure of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., under instructions received by the said firm from the Portuguese Government, the following cargo, ex. the above vessels:—

142 pieces Java teak flitches, 1 bag broken tiles, 1 case sample of lamps and parts, 1 case sample goods, 1 case sample of picture frame, mouldings, etc.

On account of the concerned:—
45 casks empty.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down, and the balance must be paid for and goods must be removed within 2 days, failing which the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the original purchaser.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th February, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS:

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 'BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE'

A Dedication to Art, Science, Music.

COL. FRANK FILLIS' CIRCUS

EIGHT WEEK IN BOMBAY.
A RECORD IN CIRCUS ANIMALS.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS EVER ACHIEVED IN BOMBAY.

MONKEY LAND TO-DAY all the MONKEYS

THE MUSICAL SHIRLEYS
THE MUSICAL SHIRLEYS

The Finest Musical Turn Ever Presented. CLASSICAL, REFINED, ARTISTIC.

MELODIOUS AND ENCHANTING STRAINS.

20 CHOICE ITEMS.

The best of the Repertoire.
Nothing OMITTED.

TO-NIGHT MONDAY 4TH FEB.
AT 9-30 P. M.
LAST OF THE CIRCUS PROGRAMME
POPULAR PRICES.
NIGHT:—Rs. 3, 2, 1-8, 1, and Ans. 8.
TO-MORROW TUESDAY 5TH FEB.
AT 930 P. M.
FAREWELL GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

TO-DAY AT 6-45 P. M
POPULAR PICTURES.
PATHE GAZETTE.
"CYMBELLINE."
"SUBMARINE SPY."
"FIGHTING CHAPLAIN."
"ROBINET'S AUTO-CAR."

PRICES:—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, Ans. 8. & 4.

WHICH OF THESE MURDERED DAVID POLLOCK?

BATES CHESTER
BENNET CUNNINGHAM
DANIELS.
DAN PAGE.
MARY PAGE.

Here are seven persons suspected of a murder—the question is to find out which is the guilty one.

FOR THE SOLUTION
SEE THE LAST CHAPTERS OF THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL

THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE
NOW SHOWING AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

THRILLING
BEYOND YOUR WILDEST DREAMS
Universal's Genuine Authentic Under Sea Photoplay.
JULES VERNE'S
20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA

The Production that cost half [illegible] dollars to produce

NEW AL[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE,

WHERE THE WORLD'S FINEST FILMS ARE SEEN.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE GREATEST FILM OF THE YEAR

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

In 6 Reels—7,000 Feet. FEATURING

MATHESON LANG as "SHYLOCK"

THE LONDON STAR WHO ELECTRIFIED BOMBAY 5 YEARS AGO

AND

Miss HUTIN BRITTON as "PORTIA"

Famous for her acting when in Bombay with MATHESON LANG and Full London Company, with the Stage Scenery as used at the St. James' Theatre.

EXCELSIOR

To-Night Monday 4th

Last Night only at 6 and 9-30 p. m.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and presence of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES

The Governor of Bombay & Lady Willingdon, C.I.

The New Indian Official Film:

THE

"INDIAN EMPIRE"

Taken by Special Arrangement with

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

This unique film, the first of a series issued by the Government of India,

SHOWS WHAT INDIA IS DOING IN THE FIGHT FOR CIVILIZATION!

Price: Rs. **3, 2, 1** and As. **8** & **4.**

Sole Director for India and the East: Maurice E. Bandman.

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

TO-NIGHT.

The beautiful and charming

MOLLIE KING

IN

PATHE'S SUPER SERIAL

MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS

Episodes 9th & 10th

THE MEDLERS PUNISHMENT	PATHE GAZETTE	WIFFLES' TRAGIC NIGHT.
A Japanese Drama in Pathe Color.	Latest.	Comedy by MONS. PRINCE.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. DAILY. MATINEE EVERY SAT. & SUN. 5 P.M.

EXTRA PRIZE MATINEE ON EVERY SUNDAY 3-30 P.M.

LAMINGTON ROAD. *POPULAR PRICES.*

Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road,

THE ONLY CENTRE OF ATTRACTION IN BOMBAY.

To-night! ***Monday 4th Feb.!!*** ***Monday!!***

AT 9-30 p. m.

3rd WEEK 3rd! 3rd CHANGE OF PROGRAMME 3rd!!

Brimful of novelties.

KARLEKAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

The biggest, brightest and the best show that has ever visited Bombay.

New Wonders! More interesting items!!

WALLET
Comedy Juggler
Double Trapeze
KALLAPAN Bros.

STAR, the great jumping pony
GOVIND NAIY, foot juggler.
The LION, BUFFALO and GOAT eating together.

WALLET and DAMO

IN A NEW SKIT

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHER.

Matinees on Saturdays and Sundays at 4-45 p. m.

Full 2½ hour's clean healthy amusement. Not a dull moment. all life and no waiting.

PRICES AS USUAL.

...dia General Agency, Thakurdwar, 419, opposite **Indu-Prakash Press.**

J. W. Wallet,
Manager.

3 Last Three Nights of 3
MELBOURNE'S GREATEST
— SUCCESS THIS SEASON —

AT 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** AT 10 p.m

GAIETY-THEATRE-EDWARDES

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

The

GAIETY'S FULL CO.

Presents

THE LATEST REVUE

THE **PASSING SHOW**

In 7 interesting Scenes

SEE! SEE!!

TOM MELBOURNE as Bob.

EILEEN MELBOURNE
as the Captain.

H. M. S. HORRIBLE
AND THE

BOMBARDMENT

ATTACK ON THE OIL TANK
GAIETY SHELLED
Etc., Etc.
EXCITEMENT, HUMOUR,
TEARS & CHEERS.

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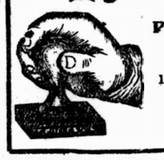

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 1st Feb. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 7 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.950 Inches
Temperature of Air	76.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.8 "
Dew Point	66.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.709 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83 6 "
Minimum do.	71.3 "
General direction of Wind from 7 a.m. to midnight	ENE, WNW, NW, NNE.
Movement of Wind do	155 Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 2nd February 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except near the hills. Humidity is in defect in the east and the south-west Punjab. Day temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is above normal in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and in Sind the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in excess in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except locally at Khandwa. Day temperature is in excess in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and at Ratnagiri the air is drier than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day and night temperatures are below normal in south Hyderabad; night temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported and weather continues dry.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a m. on SATURDAY, the 2nd of February 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Dc. (Feb.)						
Jask						
Muskat						
Dc. (1st Feb.)	70.1	64.3	34	0.16		−1.90
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.6	43.7	54	0.08		−0.70
Rawalpindi	66.5	38.8	74	4.50		+0.41
Lahore	69.8	42.0	69	0.15		−1.44
Hissar	77.0	45.0	64	0.40		
Ambala	78.7	41.1	70	1.14		−1.49
Delhi	76.3	48.8	54	0.53		−1.17
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	78.4	50.6	46	1.09		+0.04
Mainpuri	78.7	45.0	70	0.52		−0.81
Jhansi	80.0	48.6	50	0.09		−0.99
Cawnpore	77.2	47.9	74	0.43		−0.78
Allahabad	76.8	44.9	77	0.39		−1.05
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	76.7	48.8	40	0.02		−0.51
Karachi	78.6	48.0	39	0		−0.85
Ajmer	79.2	43.4	31	0.25		−0.60
Jalpore	82.2	40.1	58	0.22		−0.65
Kotah	84.0	55.8	49	0		−0.54
Mount Abu	68.0	51.4	24	0.12		−0.59
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	84.0	52.1	74	0		−0.24
Dwarka	75.3	65.7	82	0		−0.14
Veraval	84.4	62.3	84	0		−0.41
Rajkot	86.6	55.3	60	0		−0.34
Bhavnagar Para	86.6	50.8	69	0		−0.32
Surat	88.9	61.7	61	0		−0.24
Ahmedabad	86.7	58.9	58	0		−0.31
Deesa	86.4	50.4	59	0		−1.33
Neemuch	82.7	52.0	62	0		−0.57
Indore	83.7	58.6	48	0		−0.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.1	48.9	61	0.96		−0.55
Saugor	82.0	58.8	62	0		−1.54
Hoshangabad	87.1	58.8	67	0.01		−1.22
Khandwa	88.4	61.0	49	0.04		−0.90
Akola	89.4	54.7	49	0.13		−1.22
Amraoti	88.0	60.8	38	0.03		−1.40
Nagpur	87.0	58.6	57	0.16		−1.44
Chanda	87.7	58.2	63	0.07		−1.21
Raipur	82.3	55.4	68	0.95		+0.02
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.6	70.8	75	0		−0.54
Ratnagiri	87.9	69.7	48	0.99		+0.32
Marmugao	85.2	67.9	75	5.95		+4.78
Karwar	87.7	61.9	57	1.10		−0.82
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.2	56.4	47	1.40		+0.62
Ahmednagar	86.6	58.8	53	3.00		+1.98
Poona	88.0	58.3	64	2.57		+2.80
Sholapur	87.0	61.5	58	0.65		−0.33
Bijapur	85.6	59.5	43	1.11		−0.02
Belgaum	83.6	55.4	55	5.69		+3.78
Aurangabad	87.6	60.4	44	0.38		−0.67
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.5	57.4	46	0.14		−0.89
Hyderabad	82.4	57.7	63	2.29		+1.01
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.3	67.1	63	2.41		−0.94
Calicut	86.8	69.4	72	7.27		+1.00
Cochin	87.7	70.3	72	15.31		+6.74
Colombo	84.1	69.8	88	19.55		−1.90
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.8	61.2	83	12.19		+5.97
Bellary	88.2	59.5	47	2.72		+0.53
Cuddapah	86.8	62.3	58	5.44		+0.78
Madras	84.9	61.7	85	20.14		+0.13
Bangalore	80.9	53.8	84	2.41		−1.18
Coimbatore	87.5	68.2	70	7.12		+2.6
Trichinopoly	88.1	61.3	68	7.61		−0.55
Negapatam	83.2	64.2	77	36.91		+8.43

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 2nd February, 1918, was 30.177 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.
Lady Willingdon opens Exhibition of Educational Work, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.
Excelsior Theatre: At 6 and 9-30 War Film "The Indian Empire."

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Opening of Wesleyan Methodist Active Service Hut, Ormiston Road, 5-30, by H. E. the Governor.
Exhibition of Educational Work, Sir Cowasji Jahangir Hall, 10 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. Lectures by Principal Nelson Fraser and Dr. Turner at 3 and 6 p.m.
Bombay Co-operative Housing Association Meeting, Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.

Purdah Party at Government House at 5 p.m.
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.
Exhibition of Educational Work, Sir Cowasji Jahangir Hall, 10 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. Lectures by Professor Hiralal Kaji and Professor A E. Parker, at 3 and 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

Meeting of Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m., (S.T.)
Exemption Tribunal meets, Town Hall, 11 a.m

SUNDAY, Feb. 10.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m.
Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunderabas, Linga, Henjam, Dubai, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

"At Home" to the Fellows of the University at Government House, 5 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Ellis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
De Villiers and Company, Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Karleker's Royal Circus, at Mastan Talao, Bellasis Road, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6 and 9-30 p.m. "War Film."
Palace of Varieties: "Passing Show" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
West End Cinema: Charni Road:: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45 8-30, and 10-0.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

		Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	..	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail.. ..	..	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	..	11 30	14 45
Poona Express ..	..	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival an departure time from Colaba:—

		BOMBAY, Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	..	11 35	16 45
Gujrat Mail	..	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Cla s Express	..	7 40	21 20

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Feb. 2.

482. Inspection.—All Companies will parade in accordance with Company. Detail on Monday morning 4th February for inspection by Inspector of Infantry (Southern Army).
498. Camp. Non-attendance at.—All ranks are instructed that they will be held personally responsible that they attend Camp, unless they are exempted or have been granted leave of absence. Failure to attend is an offence under Schedule 2 of I. D. F. Rules, 1917. If any man has not received orders as to the date on which he is to proceed to Camp, he must immediately ask the O. C. his Coy. for instructions.
Under para 105 of Rules and Regulations for I.D.F. Provisional men in Reserve platoons, who have been exempted from General Military Service, but have been ordered to perform the training required of officers and soldiers of Active platoons, are required to attend Camp for at least 6 complete days.
500. Musketry.—The range is allotted to No. 4 Coy. on Sunday February 3rd and to No. 5 Coy. on Sunday February 10th for individual Field practices. It is allotted to Cadets on week days from Monday February 4th to Saturday February 16th.
501. Training Camp.—Railway tickets will not be issued to men returning to Bombay on mid-day pass. They will be issued to Detachments proceeding to and departing from Camp as detailed in R/O No. 487 of 29th January.
502. Arms and Equipment.—There are still some men who have not complied with the order to return all Arms and Equipment temporarily issued on the 26th and 27th instant.
503. Quartermaster's Stores. Men liable for Camp who have not drawn their equipment and small kit must attend at the Quartermasters Stores between 8 and 10 a.m. on any weekly day. The Stores will only be open at these hours, until Camp is finished.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY,
Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY I. D F.

Feb. 4.

Part I.—
Duties for the week:—Orderly Officer Lieutenant Dunkerley.
Compulsory parades for the week commencing 4-2-18.

AT MAHALUXMI BATTERY.

Gunner Companies.—
All parades are of two hours duration.
All parades commence at 7-15 a.m.
The Battery is allotted as follows:—
Monday "A" Company (Active).
Tuesday "B" Company (Active).
Friday:—The Coy. (except Layers and D
R. F. Specialists) will parade.
A B and C sections of "C" Company included, but the latter section for 1 hour only.
Specialists.—
Instructors for Layers at Malabar Battery S. S. I. Kennedy, Ward and Flynn.
Instructors for D. R. F., S. S. I. Cassidy.
Layers and D. R. F. are (solely for instructional purposes) placed under the above Instructors and will not parade with their Companies until further orders. They will parade on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 7-15 a.m. at Malabar Battery without arms. Duration of each parade 1 hour and 20 minutes.
Signallers.—
International Code Signalling, the O. C., No. 3 Sub-district, is kindly requested to supply the code flags on the days given to him by Sergt. Geldart
Cadets.—
Will parade with their Companies.
Band.—
As ordered by Bandmaster; but on Friday with the Corps.
Recruits.—
The recruits will parade at Headquarters under Hr. Bright, at 7-15 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, and at 6 p.m. on Tuesday and Friday.
"D" Company E. E. (1) Active and (1) Reserve.
Monday 6 p.m. Arsenal, Experts and Extra Efficients, (2 hours).
Tuesday 6 p.m. Arsenal, Efficients and Non-efficients. (2 hours).
Friday 7-15 a.m. Headquarters, (2 hours).
NEW ORGANISATIONS OF COMPANIES.
Organisation.—
From 1st February 1918, the Bombay Companies of the Corps will be reconstituted as under:—
"A" Company (Active) comprising the existing No. 1 and No. 5 Active Companies.
"B" (1) Company (Active) comprising the existing No. 2 Company.
"C" Company (Reserve) comprising "A", "B" and "C" sections of the existing No. 1 Reserve Company.
"D" Company E. E. (1) Active comprising the existing members of the E. E. Active Company. (1) Reserve comprising "D" section of the existing No. 1 Reserve Company.

Mahaluxmi and Launch Groups are posted at Headquarters. Every N. C. O. and man should make himself thoroughly acquainted with his date of duty. No further telegrams of notification will be sent and non-attendance will be dealt with as a breach of military discipline. Owing to fresh casualties having occurred some alterations have, unavoidably been made in these lists during the past week.
All men in possession of mobilization kit who are not on actual military duty must return their kit on Thursday at 9 a.m., without fail.
All N. C. O.'s and men will draw their Mahaluxmi Kit on the Thursday (at 8-30 a.m.) previous to the Saturday that they proceed on duty, no other day or time will be considered.

P. H. RETALLACK,
Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Artillery, I.D.F.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Feb. 4.

Part I.
176. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending Saturday 9-2-1918:
At Headquarters —
Monday 4th—7 to 9 a.m. A and B Coys. (Reserves 7 to 8 a.m.) Dress, Drill Order. (Company Training).
Tuesday 5th—7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.
Wednesday 6th—7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.
Friday 8th—7 to 9 a.m. A and B Coys. (Actives). Dress, Drill Order. (Company Training).
177. Miniature Range.—The Miniature range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Tuesday 5th February 1918, for the firing of matches 13, 14 and 15.
178. Musketry.—The Classification range is allotted for Class firing as follows:—
Wednesday 6th, Thursday 7th, and Saturday 9th—Members who have not yet completed the Annual Course of Musketry must do so at a very early date.
179 Lecture.—A lecture will be given by Brigadier-General Norrie, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., as under:—
At Poona in the Divisional Library on Tuesday 5th February 1918 at 6-45 p.m.
At Kirkee in the Officers' Mess No. 5 Reserve Battalion (India) on Wednesday 6th February 1918 at 6-45 p.m.
Subject:—"Infantry Trenches."
180. Parade.—Reference Brigade Order No. 87 dated 31st January 1918.
The Battalion will parade for inspection by the Inspector of Infantry (Southern) on Monday 11th February 1918, at 7 a.m. All members in Poona will attend. Dress, Drill Order.
181. Conference.—There will be a conference of officers and Sergeant-Majors on Thursday 14th February 1918, in the 1st General Service Battalion, I.D.F. institute at 3 p.m.
182. Rifle Meeting. The Officers' Revolver competition may be fired on any day during February 1918. Officers are requested to inform the Adjutant at least one day before they wish to fire.
183. Sick.—Members of the Corps reporting sick will attend at the Headquarters Medical inspection room at 7 a.m. on Mondays and Fridays, and 8 a.m. on other days until further notice.
Part II.—
184. Extracts.—The following extracts from Station orders dated 2nd February 1918 are republished for information:—
Bounds 147.—The Willingdon Soldiers Club, Koregaon road is placed in bounds to all British troops from the forenoon of Sunday 3-2-1918."
Discipline Bounds 148.—The Refreshment Room in the compound of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Poona, is placed in bounds for British Troops from to-day's date.
185. Leave.—The undermentioned is granted leave of absence for the period stated against his name:—
No. 121 Pte J. A. D'Souza, "A" Coy. from 1-2-1918 to 31-3-1918 (M. C.).
186. Errata.—Corps Order No. 105 (Leave) dated 23rd January 1918 so far as relates to Pte A. E. Hildreth is hereby cancelled.
(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY,
Captain,
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

MOSLEM FAIR.

The annual Fair of Pir Syed Hissamuddin Refaie's Durgha will be held on Monday and Tuesday the 4th and 5th instant at Tindel Street, Sandhurst Road Junction.

BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS

The Drill Class of the National Volunteer Corps, Bombay, will be held to-day at 9 p.m. and the First Aid Class on Sunday the 10th instant.
It has been decided to admit only 50 more Volunteers. Candidates may enlist their names in the office daily between 8 and 9 a.m.

PETITION AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
GEORGE R. I."
LUCKNOW, Feb. 3.

In the case in which Nyss been sentenced to death, a petition has been presented to the Lieutenant-Governor praying for commutation. The main grounds are that the petitioner was deprived of the right to be tried as a European British subject, that although he made a confession he retracted it, that there was no motive for the crime as was evidenced by the facts of the case, and that on the 25th January the counsel for the petitioner had received an anonymous communication from Calcutta containing statements which if true would go to show that the petitioner was not in his right mind when he committed the deed. The petitioner therefore prays that on consideration of the above facts death sentence may be commuted or reasonable time give to ascertain if statements made in the communication were true.

RENT AND PROFITEERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Government of Bombay are to be congratulated on the prompt action taken by them in moving the Government of India to provide against profiteering by tradesmen. That similar measures are necessary as regards house-rent is beyond all dispute. It is indeed very difficult in the absence of statistics to enumerate all the causes that have led to the present abnormal rise in the rent of properties in Bombay. It is, of course, axiomatic that no rise is possible unless the demand for house-accommodation is larger than the supply. It would be interesting to enquire whether the demand has increased owing to the influx of outside population into Bombay, and whether such demand is temporary or is likely to be permanent. This depends on the class to which the outside population belongs. Further, it is necessary to enquire whether the City Improvement Trust is at all responsible for any diminution of supply. This can only be if properties acquired by that body have been pulled down and the land on which the properties stood is now lying vacant. What is the area of such land and why is it still lying vacant are further matters of enquiry. Apart from these considerations it appears to me that the following are the principal causes that have led to the present rise of rent in Bombay:—

1. *The Rent-farmer.*—Rent-farming was little known in Bombay about 10 years ago except in the case of large chawls occupied by the poorest classes and by low-class women. In course of time rent-farming was found to be a paying business, and better-class chawls also gradually passed into the hands of rent-farmers. About four years ago the system extended to properties let out in flats, especially where several properties belonged to the same owner. Within the last two years rent-farming contracts of such properties have become numerous, and I think there can hardly be any doubt that the first impetus to the rise of house-rent in Bombay was given by rent-farmers. The sole object of these farmers is to make as much profit as they can during the period of their lease, and they do not as a rule have regard to the fact whether the tenants are old or new. The *modus operandi* of this class of persons is immediately after the execution of the lease to give notice to the tenants to vacate within a month. He knows that the tenant cannot secure suitable accommodation within a month, and that the tenant would approach him and beg of him to allow him to continue on payment of a higher rent. And this, in fact, is what actually happens. Could not the period of notice be increased from one month to six months as a temporary measure?

2. *The Unkind Landlord.*—The impetus thus given by rent-farmers is taken up by such of the landlords as collect the rents themselves and have not got a tender heart. "If my neighbour's house fetches Rs. 500 a month instead of Rs. 250, why should not mine fetch the same?" so says the prudent landlord to himself, and solicitors' notices to quit are served upon old tenants. "There is nothing degrading in this," he says; "it is purely a matter of business." Yes, and Shylock too said the same thing.

3. *Recent Purchases at Abnormal Prices.*—The present boom in some industries has brought fortunes to many. The most secure investment from the Indian point of view is house property. Properties are bought on a rental capitalized at 25 years' purchase and in some cases even 29 and 30 years' purchase. This means a return of 4 per cent. or even 3½ per cent. per annum. The new purchaser would certainly not rest satisfied with such a low return, and he must have a return at least of 5½ to 6 per cent. so he makes a gentle request to the tenant to let him increase the rent by at least 50 per cent. urging as a reason that the present rents hardly give him a return of 3½ to 4 per cent.!

4. *Municipal Acquisitions.*—As regards Church Gate Street, Medows Street, Hornby Road and Esplanade Road, the rent-farmers and landlords of a large number of properties threaten to increase the rent by 75 to cent. per cent. This is due to a certain extent to the proposed acquisition by the Municipality of the block of buildings between Church Gate Street and Tamarind Lane for widening the Church Gate Street and the present Tamarind Lane. I respectfully urge that this is not the time for acquiring those properties. It means the expulsion of about 125 tenancies most of the buildings being occupied by offices. I dare say the present state of things was not conceived by the Government when they gave their sanction to the Municipal Scheme several months ago. I think it is not too late to defer the acquisitions. Even as regards the Municipality, its position from a pecuniary point of view is not quite secure as regards these acquisitions. For if they acquire now, they will have to pay the abnormal rate of land which prevailed at the date of Declaration, and if the properties are not pulled down and the vacant land sold before the close of the war, they will realize a much smaller price.

I would therefore suggest the following remedial measures to put a stop to profiteering by landlords and rent-farmers:—

(a) Provision should be made that no landlord or his assignee should be entitled to or demand a higher rent for his premises than that realized in December, 1916, or such other months as may be fixed by the Government. (There should, of course, be a saving as regards rent payable before a certain date also to be similarly fixed.)

(b) Provision should be made requiring every landlord to make a return of the rent realized by him in December, 1916, or such other month as may be fixed by the Government.

(c) Provision should also be made that no Court should pass a decree in a suit for ejectment unless the plaintiff produces a certificate signed by the Controller of Rent certifying that the notice to quit given by the plaintiff to the defendant was for sufficient cause.

(d) That the Municipal acquisitions referred to above should be deferred.

(e) If by reason of any legal technicality the above measures could not be adopted the period of one month for giving notice to quit should be extended to at least six months.—Yours, etc.,

"M."

LANDLORDS' ZOOLUM : HOW THEY DO IT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The question of increase of rents has been weighing every day more and more heavily on the great mass of the citizens of Bombay, and the infection has spread to Karachi and other big towns in the Presidency. Taking the example of other landlords in Bombay, those that were hitherto watching the game from a distance have been tempted into the ring and are filling their pockets at the expense of poor tenants. In our city notices are still being daily served wholesale by owners of big chawls and other buildings on each and every one of their tenants, who have no other recourse left but to submit to their extortionate demands, pinching themselves in other necessities of life. They may reduce the number of their meals but how can they bear to see their wives and children thrown into the streets with their furniture, etc. by the court's bailiff? Had the landlords given notice to vacate to two or three of their tenants instead of to the occupants of each and every room of the chawl, the tenants would have tried to find out new premises and vacated, thus resisting their exorbitant demands, but, they are appalled at the idea of nearly 50 or 100 tenants being required at the same time to vacate, for the landlords know that it would be difficult for such a large number of the tenants to find out new premises, and thus succeed in their nefarious object.

For about eight or nine months past rents have been more heavily increased by the landlords and when the tenants refuse to comply with their extortionate demands out of sheer poverty they are dragged into court and ejected, making them pay court-costs besides their own lawyers' fees which together come to an extra rent for about a month and a half. Rather than pay these expenses together with the expenses of removal and suffer damage in the incidental breakage of furniture, etc., the tenants have in many cases quietly suffered the increase in rent but only when the demands of their landlords or their rent-farmers proved unbearable they allowed themselves to be dragged into court. One of your correspondents has recently shown, by citing figures, to what a fearful extent the number of ejectment suits has increased in the Bombay Court of Small Causes during the last two years, but if those figures are placed side by side with the total number of suits filed in that Court during the same period, the increase will more glaringly appear. The following table will illustrate my point:—

Year.	Total Nnmber of Suits.	Ejectment Suits.
1910	26362	420
1911	25129	472
1912	29002	664
1913	26300	520
1914	29791	578
1915	30860	577
1916	29283	884
1917	27700	1588

Thus last year while the total number of suits *decreased* by 1583 the ejectment suits *increased* by 704 or 79 per cent.! While in 1910 out of 62 suits filed one was for ejectment of tenant, in 1917 the proportion went up to 17 to 1, i.e., it increased nearly 350 per cent! Last year 704 families had to pay higher rent or to remove to more unhealthy quarters owing to the Court's decree obtained by rapacious landlords. How many more must have quietly submitted to increase in rents rather than go to Court.

It seems that unless an emergency act is passed by the Indian Legislature similar to those in England, the evil will grow more rampant day after day. Under the present law even though, as I suggested in my last letter, the Small Causes Court can give relief by giving eight months' time or more for vacating, unless a special enactment is passed landlords will as they are now doing, not only enforce the increase after giving a month's notice but they will also give the increase a retrospective effect. For example, a landlord gave notice in the second week of January saying that he would recover the rent *payable* in that month at the increased rate. Ordinarily under the law, he must give a month's notice terminating at the end of a calendar month, that is, in the above case he would after a proper notice be entitled to a reasonable increase of rent for the month of March which would be payable in April, but under the above alternative he would be receiving the increased rent for December, January and February also, and there is no law at present to prevent him from so doing. An emergency measure will be necessary to meet such a case also so that the tenant can obtain a refund with the assistance of the Court. It is not necessary for the Controller, or any other officer specially appointed, to fix the rent for buildings. The original rents before the war, or at least those that prevailed at the end of 1915, should only be allowed to be continued under the new emergency act until the end of the war. The sooner therefore an act is passed, the better.—Yours, etc..

R. B. PAYMASTER.

"TERRORISE THE TERRIFYING LANDLORD."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Bombay is up in arms against its landlords and even the promise of Government intervention has not allayed the ferment resulting from an injudicious and unwarranted rise in rents. Taken together with the rise in most marketable commodities, and, lately, in railway fares, the middle class paterfamilias who foots the bill, finds the process of living rather strangulating. The various and sustained chorus of indignation raised in the local press has undoubtedly been productive of some good. Government have decided to interfere, but what form, and how completely and how soon this intervention takes place, is a matter subject to the belated methods of red-tapeism. Meanwhile, of course, the indigent and the sorely pressed make large holes in their pockets paying rents and prices which the popular hope describes as "cannot last much longer." But since the weighty machinery of Government is, by reason of its extent, rather slow in its movements, we must adopt a system quick, active, vigorous and powerful to act with and supplement this potent Government weapon.

I give the idea for what it is worth—I suggest a tenants' association, to last even till after the war, run on lines similar to a Labour Union-cum-Housing Society. It will be a limited company with, say a million shares at ten rupees apiece, and its primary business will be to build sound and habitable houses to suit the various classes in Bombay.

Next in importance will come its activities in relieving, by way of accommodation only, such tenants who live in dwellings where the landlord unduly inflates the rents. This will be the sum total of its business ends and existence. It must however be an established principle of the association that no landlord may be a shareholder. The reason for this is obvious.

It may be objected to this idea that it cannot fructify for some time to come, well, why despond? There is yet another, and a speedier, method by which to dispose of the landlord, and that is to enact a law by which rents will be permanently fixed as in cantonment towns. The military governor in Busra, I believe, fixes the tariff within the limits of the city, and by purloining and extending the scope of a few of his ideas we could soon nail down, not only the landlord but also every other sort of leech. We want somebody to mobilise the strength of public opinion to bear on this point and once this is done stringent legislation will not take long in following. Both the "Chronicle" and the "Times" have actively denounced the profiteer of late, and with the help of these papers seconded by some able civic patriot like Sir Dinshaw Wacha we could soon terrorise the terrifying landlord.—Yours, etc.,

K. N. BHANDARA.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of the extraordinary rise in rents, may I be allowed to suggest for serious consideration that leading and well-to-do members of every community should make all possible efforts to provide at moderate rentals houses for their poor and middle classes?

The Goans and the Mangaloreans are making efforts in Salsette in the direction indicated. A scheme for all sorts and conditions of Catholics is also being worked out. I regret very much to notice that the well-to-do and prominent members of the East Indian Catholic community have not yet devised any scheme for the benefit of their people.

You will be the means of doing good to the community if you will impress on its leaders the desirability of providing in the City and Island of Bombay and Salsette houses, which can be let to men of moderate incomes.

The advisability of having a similar scheme as the Goans and Mangaloreans have for the exclusive use of their own people is manifest, and I should be very glad if a plot be secured at Bandra for the building of houses for East Indians, and the need be attended to.—Yours, etc..

AN EAST INDIAN CATHOLIC.
Bombay, Jan. 31, 1918.

HIGH PRICES AND GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—Although I have nothing much to add to what has appeared in your columns from you and your correspondents about the high prices and rents and remedies to control them, I have to crave your indulgence to express that a very potent remedy suggesting itself from existing facts lies in the Government quickly doing away with or controlling the speculation cornering of the necessaries of life (of which India even in the present abnormal conditions has enough for its population at least) to which the so-called merchants and their syndicates have long been nefariously resorting with the sole object of undue profiteering, results whereof do not need repetition. The other remedy for the present distress in the power of the Government as is the first, is to order easy and quick transport in Bombay of the necessaries of life and prohibit their export except for military purposes, through railways and other agencies which the Government can do under the same Act under which they have appointed the Controller. The Committees to really help the Controller must not be predominated by those having vested interests in trade profiteering and rack-renting though professing to be taken as philanthropic public representatives. It is the genuinely suffering class that must be consulted if the present problem is to be effectively and successfully solved and I have faith in Mr. Cadell's ability and sincerity to see to this.—Yours, etc..

HARJIVAN B. MEHTA.
Bombay, Feb. 1, 1918.

EXHORBITANT RENTS.

The residents of Bombay are requested at the instance of the Municipal Reform Association to inform the Hon. Secretary Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar at 316 Princess Street, Bombay 2, in case their rents have been increased exhorbitantly during the last year and at present by their landlords, the amount of rent they paid before any such increase was made and the amount they pay at present, in order to enable the Association to represent the matter to the proper authorities.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Feb. 3.

Some light snow fallen in Kashmir but elsewhere no rainfall occurred. The air is unusually dry in North-West India.
Forecast:—No rain.

B. D. PETIT HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Secretary of the B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital announces contributions towards the above-named Hospital amounting to Rs. 2,946,242.

MR. GANDHI ON KAIRA DISTRESS.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT MULJI JETHA MARKET.

A meeting will be held at the Mulji Jetha Market Hall to-day at 5 p.m when Mr. M. K. Gandhi, who has specially come to Bombay in connection with the Kaira trouble, will speak on "The Situation in Kaira."

ARCHITECTURE AND RELIGION.

DR. MODI'S LECTURE.

Dr. Jivanji J. Modi delivered a lecture on Architecture and Religion before the Architectural Students' Association at the Sir J. J. School of Arts on Thursday, when the President of the Association Mr. G. Wittet presided. The following is a brief outline of the lecture.

Dr. Modi treated the subject not from the scientific or technical but from a literary point of view. He submitted the impressions made upon his mind by his visits to the various grand and beautiful old buildings and ruins of buildings of the several countries he had visited—buildings like the Taj Mahal, the temple of Martand in Kashmir, the Pyramids and the Tomb of the Apis in Egypt, St. Sophia in Constantinople, the Parthenon of Athens and others. Architecture, which grew to be literature in stone or marble, had its rude beginnings which spoke "vociferously" when and where Letters or Literature were silent and presented the story of the life of man from the very time when man first came into existence. It may be, in one sense, said to have begun even earlier because it were the nests of birds and the lairs of beasts that seem to have first suggested to the first man, the idea of the rude primitive buildings. Architecture was to mere building what poetry was to prose or to the mere act of speaking and writing. It required certain imagination as in poets. Among the primitive materials of buildings, there were skins of animals and even bones of fishes, as in Makran, where according to Arrian, the people lived on fish and in fish, in as much as they built their houses of large and small whale-bones and covered their bodies with fish-skins. The early men, being hunters and fishers, had their cave-dwellings and lake-dwellings, some of which have been referred to by Herodotus. Various influences, such as geographical position, climate, political conditions, social customs and religion affect the architecture of a country. Of all these, "nothing reveals the character of the Nation, so clearly as its religion and nothing has more penetrating influence upon its Architecture." Of the seven old large and beautiful buildings, known as the "Seven Wonders of the old World," four, including the Pyramids were suggested by religion.

THE BODY AND THE SOUL.

Ancient architects of temples, like that of Diana at Ephesus and the Fire-temple of Azar-Gushasp in Persia, had to associate with the temples or places of worship, various other institutions, corresponding to our modern banks, libraries, schools and museums. The Temple of Diana is said to have contained the first great museum of the world. Religious minded persons, tradesmen, artists, gardeners, agriculturists and others gave to the Temple their best first-fruits as offerings and these formed the nucleus of a museum. The season festivals, like the Gahambars of the ancient Zoroastrians, corresponding somewhat to the Harvest-festivals of the present day, served as proper occasions for fruits and flower shows. As a typical instance of the influence of religion on architecture, the lecturer took the case of the prevalent religious beliefs of the Middle Ages and of the *Renaissance*. He also instanced the Pyramids, the guiding idea at the bottom which was the anxiety for the preservation of the dead body, at least for 3000 years. As long as the body was safe, the soul was believed to continue happy. This religious belief led to the custom of mummying, enclosing the mummy into a fine wooden coffin, placing it in a heavy stone sarcophagus, building over it a tomb and then a pyramid.

LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING.

10-DAY'S RACES

LUCKNOW, Feb. 3.

The following are the acceptances for to-day's races:—
HANDICAP HORSE HURDLES. Distance—2 miles, over 8 flights.
Turbulent, 10-10; Mil, 10-9; Glenlyon, 10-5; Monsoon, 9-10; and Bizik, 9-0.
RESIDENCY PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.
L'Avenir, 9-3; Talcum, 8-7; Urmashi, 6-7; Diana, 6-5; and Lark Lodge, 6-0.
SECUNDRABAGH PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.
Hamudia, 10-7; R. G., 10-1; Wee Lad, 8-12; Major-General, 8-11; Housemaid, 8-3; Tango III., 7-13; Hard Cash, 7-12; Ismailia, 7-9; Amphitryon, 7-4; Atlanta, 6-7; and Red Virgin, 6-0.
POINTS CUP. Distance—6 furlongs.
Toylene, 9-7; Little Wonder, 9-6; Maud, 9-0; Ormy, 8-2; Avanti, 7-12; Token, 7-12; Gold Mohur, 7-8; and Lady Malwood, 6-11.
PATIALA CUP. Distance—1 mile.
Sea Lad, 9-12; Maud, 9-0; Amalgam, 8-11; Mavourneen, 7-13; Token, 7-12; and Gipsy King, 6-8.
NEWMARKET PLATE. Distance—1½ miles.
May Boy, 9-12; Boss Lee, 9-6; Eagle's Nest, 8-6; Curdugan, 7-9; and Hookoo, 6-0.
FAREWELL PLATE. Distance—1 mile.
Iron Chest, 9-5; Sun Spot, 9-3; Solar Star, 9-0; German Silver, 8-13; Burg, 8-4; Searchlight II., 7-12; Mubrook, 7-10; Newmarket, 7-7; Pharoah, 7-5; Selim, 7-2; and Gainda, 6-10.

CONDOR TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

In the Condor Open Tennis Tournament, on Saturday, the 2nd instant:—Mr. R A Wagle and Mr. H R Dastur beat Mr. E Brown and Mr. Y B Wassoodev, 6—0, 6—0 and Mr. B Peake and Mr. A Fido beat [illegible] and Mr. A B Shirgaoker.
The following games [illegible] the 4th instant:—M[illegible] Mr. J Janaka v. Mr. [illegible] R Bhavnanie and [illegible] Gunther v. Mr. [illegible] Merwanji.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, February 4, 1918.

A GRAVE PROBLEM.

We publish to-day the fourth of a series of letters from an extremely well-informed correspondent dealing with the agricultural situation in Gujarat and especially in the Kaira District. In these letters our correspondent has presented the public with a very careful analysis of the conditions prevailing in the latter district at present and has traced its agricultural history for many years past. His conclusions and the evidence on which they are based deserve the careful attention of the public and the Government. He presents considered conclusions based on evidence, which appears to us to be fairly unassailable, which are in sharp contrast to the airy assertions contained in the recent Government Press Note which described Kaira as a "rich and prosperous" district and controverted, without the production of any evidence whatsover, the representations made to Government from various quarters, regarding the grave distress exising throughtout the district, and the urgent need, in view of the sufferings of the people, for much more extensive and generous measures of relief, in the way of remission or suspension of relief, than those hitherto granted. We do not propose, at present, to go into the previous history of the district. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof" is a proverb which can be applied retrospectively as well as in prospect, and our immediate concern is to impress upon Government, if they have not yet ralised it, that the gravity of the distress prevailing in the Kaira District is not a figment of the imagination of people seeking tu embarass the Government, nor the invention of mischievous political agitators, but an mpressive fact which no amount of official so phistry can get over.

It is necessary to put aside all prejudice and sensitive feeling in regard to the injury caused to official reputations and resentment at the presumption of non-official bodies and individuals in encroaching upon what are regarded as official preserves. The question is whether the people are to be allowed to suffer or not. We are presented with two pictures. On the one hand we have a responsible public body, in the Gujarat Hindu Sabha, which is not in the proper sense of the word a political body, and trusted public men of high standing and reputation, who, after careful and exhaustive investigations, lay before the public a state of affairs which indicates the most widespread distress calling for very substantial measures of relief. Both the Gujarat Sabha and the Hon. Mr. Patel and the Hon. Mr. Parekh have published exhaustive and considered reports, justifying the conclusions to which they have come. They have made no hasty or casual survey of the conditions. The enquiry in each case has been detailed and extensive. Numbers of villages in the various talukas came under observation, crops were carefully inspected, surprise visits were paid to homes for the purpose of seeing at first-hand the actual condition of the sufferers, meetings, at which thousands of agriculturists were present, were held for the discussion of the situation and for the purpose of hearing the reports of the people at first hand, and hundreds of statements of agriculturists were recorded and landowners were consulted. The results of these exhaustive investigations are given in the following summary contained in the statement issued by Messrs. Parekh and Patel, which agrees with the conclusions of the Sabha, but is more detailed:—

(a) That the Bajri crop had failed almost entirely from excessive rain. The highest yield according to our estimate of this crop was hafl an anna in a rupee. Even this quantity of Bajri was not eatable as it was infected with mina poison and we were given names of some persons who had died of that poison.
(b) The yield of Kodra was between two and three annas in a rupee.
(c) The yield of Bavto did not exceed two annas in a rupee.
(d) The Juwar crop had failed entirely.
(e) The yield of Paddy (rice) was from five to six annas in a rupee in some places and only two annas in a rupee in others. During our visit and inquiries we never heard that the rice crop was anywhere *unusually good* as stated in the press note.
(f) Among the later crops the pulses math, mag, adad, chola and val had failed entirely.
(g) The Tur crop was standing but in several places it was suffering from diseases of various kinds. If no unfavourable conditions intervened it was estimated that the crop would yield six annas in a rupee. But the agriculturists were seriously apprehensive of the entire loss of this crop from frost. In all places we visited we were shown Tur-flowers fallen off in large quantities and we nowhere found the Tur crop in good condition and certainly not in *excellent* condition as stated in the press note.
(h) The Cotton plants had not had their normal growth. They were much stunted. Much mischief had been done to them by rats and diseases. In some places all expectations of getting the crop had been given up. In other places the yield was expected not to exceed annas three in a rupee.
(i) The Til crop had failed entirely.
(j) The Castor plants had been affected by *Popti* disease and even if future conditions remained favourable its yield would not exceed annas four in a rupee.
(k) We found the Tobacco badly affected by various diseases such as *Vinkumba, Ganthia, Chanchadi* and *Khakhra* and the crop would not exceed three to four annas in a rupee
(l) With reference to fodder all stalks of Juvar and all straws had become almost useless. The Juwar stalks were unusually thin and stunted and were hardly expected to yield four annas in a rupee of the average quantity.

Messrs. Parekh and Patel add that in the houses of the agriculturists which they visited they found that "there were no resources left with them for the maintenance of themselves, their families and their cattle till the ripening of the next harvest." On the other hand, the official version is summarised in the following extract from the Government Press Note:

Owing to the excessive rainfall in the latter months of the monsoon the bajri crop was very considerably affected in portions of Kaira district and to a lesser extent the bavto and wodra crops which form the food-stuffs of some of the poorer classes of the population. The crops sown as a mixture with these crops also suffered to some extent, with the exception of tur, from the ravages of rats. In some places rice ready for harvesting was damaged by the late rains, and tobacco and crops were slightly affected. On the other hand the tur and the lafo crops generally have been excellent and the rice crop as a whole has been unusually good. Prices of cotton as is well known are very high and the agriculturists have correspondingly benefitted in the talukas in which it is grown. The revenue condition of the district is excellent, there being no suspensions whatsoever from previous years with the exception of an amount of Rs. 23,251 in the Matar taluka of the district.

And later on the Press Note speaks of the district, as we have said, as being "rich and prosperous," an assertion that is completely demolished by the letter of our correspondent, to which we have already referred,—and which we commend to the attention of the Governor-in-Council. The statement as to the revenue condition of the district is disproved also by the passages quoted by Messrs. Parekh and Patel from the Land Revenue Reports of previous years, which the Governor-in-Council would also do well to read. The Press Note, it may be added, leaves us in the dark as to the material and data on which the assertions it contains are based. There is a report by the Collector but it is not published.

Now we put it to Lord Willingdon and his colleagues whether the circumstances do not at the least call for further enquiry, and enquiry of a kind in which the public can have confidence, that is to say, an enquiry from which the local officials and any others who may be suspected of preconceived notions—such as the compilers of the Press Note—will be wholly excluded. We have purposely refrained from dealing with the provocative aspersions which have been cast by the Press Note on the well-meant and entirely creditable labours of those bodies and individuals, who voluntarily undertook the public service of investigation with a view to releiving the distress that exists; though we feel very strongly that the whole tone and character of the Note merits the strongest reprobation. But it is no time for acrimony, thousands of people are in very dire distress and the urgent need is first to impress upon the Government the gravity of the question at issue and to urge that they should not allow the responsibility that rests upon them to be obscured by undue concern for official repute. The painful blunder of the way in which this matter has been handled can only be remedied by the appointment of an enquiry in which a due non-official element is present, and the suspension, in the meanwhile, of revenue collections. There is something at stake far graver than official prestige.

SIR JAMES MESTON'S BLUNDER.

We publish to-day a communication from the Hon. the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad, which is at once a weighty and a scathing rejoinder to an extraordinary outburst which Sir James Meston suffered himself to perpetrate some six weeks back, at the expense of the Talukdars of Oudh,—the "Barons of Oudh," as they were described by a very distinguished predecessor of Sir James Meston. The Talukdars comprise a body of noblemen and gentlemen who, whatever else they may lack, have been traditionally noted, without exception, for their loyalty to the British Throne and the British connection. It was the special, and unenviable, distinction of his Honour, the present Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, for the first time in their history under British rule, to question their loyalty, by implication, and to pillory them in public, as a class, amid circumstances calculated alike to wound their deepest sentiments and to hold them up to most undeserved opprobrium. Fortunately for them they have, for the President of their Association,—the British Indian Association of Oudh,—an alert and patriotic nobleman, in the person of the Raja of Mahmudabad, who has lost no time in challenging and exposing the misrepresentations of Sir James Meston.

What are the facts? At a meeting held in December last at the Kaisarbagh Baradari, Lucknow, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces made an important speech, in the course of which he lectured the Talukdars as a body with not a little asperity. Care had been previously taken to divide the sheep from the goats by inviting some of the Talukdars to the Darbar—and not others. His Honour delivered himself of two "messages," —one to the favoured few who had been asked to attend, acknowledging the assistance given by them in war work; the other to the larger number who had not been invited and who, according to him, "had not bestirred themselves to work or who had not helped as they might or should have done." These latter constitute the majority of the Talukdars of Oudh, and they were not only not invited,—a sufficiently grave humiliation according to the standards and precedents that have been set up in this country by the ruling bureaucracy,—but who, as the Raja puts it, "were for the first time since the annexation of Oudh warned and reminded of the conditions of their Sanads." "It has not been the lot of the Talukdars," remarks the Raja drily, "to have heard such utterances from any responsible representative of his Majesty," and after affirming that Sir James Meston's speech "cannot be substantiated by facts," proceeds to establish this by an overwhelming citation of facts and figures. Apart from the general arguments and facts set forth in his lucid communication, the Raja appended to his letter tables showing the individual contribution in men, money and otherwise, of each Talukdar of Oudh. We have not the space to reproduce these tables, but if anything more than the Raja's general statement were needed conclusively to prove that Sir James Meston had blundered into most unfounded, as they are also undeserved, accusations, it is they. The analysis reveals, among other things, that the Talukdars have supplied over 5,500 combatants and non-conbatants, and the total of their subscriptions to the various war funds together with their and their tenants' contributions to the War Loan, amounts to nearly 35 lakhs of rupees. These are telling figures, which though they do not represent the whole case set out by the Raja of Mahmudabad are eloquent enough to dispose of Sir James Mestons ill-condsidered criticism.

Notes of the Day.

Bombay and Calcutta.

Thus the "Indian Daily News":

"The reception of Sir J. C. Bose, in Bombay, shows the enormous mental difference between the two cities. Calcutta has little of the spiritual, Bombay has plenty. It has also plenty of the material, and parts with it, which Calcutta does not. Sir J. Bose was lamenting, some months ago in Bombay, his slender resources when he was overheard by Mr. Bomanji whom he did not then know. Shortly afterwards he was introduced to Mr. Bomanji whose first thought was to offer him a lakh for his Institute. That is the Bombay: but not the Calcutta way. Calcutta is *blasé* except in a jute or coal boom and nothing else counts."

Has Bombay Changed?

This shou'd make gratifying reading to Bombay, but it also raises a very interesting issue. Bombay's reputation all over India, as is well-known, has hitherto been anything but "spiritual", and in view of the new merit that the "Indian Daily News" discerns in her, the question arises whether Bombay has turned over a new leaf. It would seem so, for Sir Jagadish Bose himself declared at one of his lectures at the Opera House that before coming to Bombay he had been told that the only thing in which the Bombay public were interested was "business" and he should therefore talk to them £ s. d. Yet he had found her citizens most keenly interested in and responsive to ideas and projects that were more idealistic than utilitarion, —more "spiritual", in fact, than materialistic. Taking a large and analytical view of things, it is impossible to deny Dr. Bose's contention. And Bombay therefore may well congratulate herself on the transformation.

The Future of Finland.

A Home contemporary, in mail week, drew attention to a striking series of articles on the "Foreign Nationalities of Russia" which Dr. Herman Gummerus has been contributing to the well-known "Nord und Sud." Writing on the Independence of Finland, the writer said that never had the Russian yoke pressed so heavily on that country as was the case immediately before the Revolution:

"The world-war, which at first aroused in Finland only vague hopes, had called into existance a political and military movement the object of which was the liberation of the country. This was soon discovered by the Russians, and there resulted the most unheard-of reign of terror. The Russian Revolution, however, again brought relief, for it led almost immediately to the fall of Governor Seyn."

Prospects of Independence.

After recounting the recent events which have taken place in Finland, Dr. Gummerus endeavours to show that there has been continual friction with the Russians and that the country is now seriously threatened with famine. Whether the conflict will come to an open breach it is not yet possible to say, but the writer thinks it unlikely that the Finns will be guilty of any hasty, impulsive act, and that so long as the Russian armies are in the country an armed conflict must be avoided. Meanwhile Finland places all her hopes on the movements for independence of the other Russian nationalities, especially the Ukrainers. Were all these nationalities to combine for mutual support, the Russians, says the writer, would hardly be able to resist the movement:

"Finally, the solution of the Finnish question will depend on the general reorganisation of European relations at the conclusion of peace. Public opinion in Europe must be convinced that the claims of Finland for independence are not to be set aside in the peace negotiations. The position of Finland as an independent State must receive international sanction. Left in the hands of Russia, Finland will always be a centre of unrest. The Central Powers will be ready to support Finland's claims. Will the Entente do likewise? In any case, the rights of the Finns among the politically independent nations of Europe cannot any longer be disputed."

A MUNIFICENT GIFT FOR THE PROMOTION OF AYURVEDA.

Bawa Ram Nath Kalikamliwala has given in charity Rs. 52,000 cash and property valued nearly Rs. 30,000 for the promotion of Ayurveda and has appointed 9 trustees to conduct the institution connected with the trust. The Board of Trustees consists of Babu Jyotis Swarupa, Pleader, Lala Baldev Singh, Mahant Lachhman Das, Lala Balbir Singh of Dehra Dun, Pundit Dev Ratan Sharma, Secretary, All-India Hindu Sabha, Mahant Shiv Dayal Giri, Seth Man Chand of Saharanpore and the donor. An Ayurvedic school and a dispensary have been opened at Rishikesh where tuition is free and indoor patients are also admitted. Babu Jyotis Swarupa and Pundit Dev Ratan Sharma are taking active interest in the promotion of the scheme.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon received the Swamji Guru of H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir on Saturday morning.

Lord Willingdon was present at the Races on Saturday.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were the guests of the Chairman and the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association at dinner on Saturday at the Willingdon Sports Club.

Major-General N. G. Woodyatt, Inspector of Infantry Southern and Mrs. Woodyatt and Captain F. S. Chance have arrived at Government House.

Maharana Shri Mohandevji Raja Saheb of Dharampur has subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the Surat College Fund to have a Hostel block in his name.

Their Excellencies attended Service at All Saints Church, Malabar Hill, on Sunday morning.

It is now officially announced that Sir James Meston will resign the office of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces with effect from 15th February on which date Sir Harcourt Butler will assume charge.

LATE SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

CONDOLENCES OF NATIONAL UNION.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay National Union held on 1st instant, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That this meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay National Union places on record its deep sense of loss the country has sustained in the lamentable death of Sir William Wedderburn who laboured unceasingly for over sixty years for the betterment of the social and political condition of India.

(2) That this meeting authorises the president to convey its sincerest condolences to the bereaved family of Sir William Wedderburn.

The third resolution related to another subject:—

That this meeting views with approval the resolution to be moved by the Hon. Mr. Sarma in the forthcoming session of the Imperial Legislative Council on the subject of the redistribution of provinces on a language basis.

BOMBAY HOME RULE LEAGUE'S CONDOLENCES.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, as President of the Home Rule League, Bombay, has sent the following condolence message to Lady Wedderburn, Meredith, Gloucester, England:—

"Bombay Branch Home Rule League deeply mourns the death of Sir William Wedderburn, a true friend of our people. India shares grief and will always cherish the memory of the devoted self-sacrificing and indefatigable worker in her national cause. On behalf of my League I offer you our most heartfelt sympathy in your sad bereavement."

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB'S CONDOLENCES.

Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar, President of the Indian Liberal Club, has sent the following message of condolence to Lady Wedderburn:—

"Indian Liberal Club, Bombay, deeply mourns loss of Sir William, India's best friend, offers condolences."

HYDERABAD'S GRIEF.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Feb. 2.

At a public meeting held here yesterday under the joint auspices of the District Congress Committee and the local branch of the Home Rule League, Mr. Mathradas Ramchand, pleader, presiding, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Gopaldas Jhamatmal, pleader, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri and supported by Mr. Mukhi Jethanand Pritamdas was passed in solemn silence:—

"This public meeting of citizens of Hyderabad, Sind, places on record its sense of deep sorrow at the great loss sustained by this country owing to the death of Sir William Wedderburn, ex-President, Indian National Congress, who rendered conspicuous services to India in various capacities and who spared neither himself nor his wealth to further the interests of this country by disinterested labours while a member of the Indian Civil Service and who, after his retirement also worked incessantly with the same object in the House of Commons on the British Congress Committee and in other spheres of activity."

Immediately after the close of the above meeting another under the same auspices was held whereat Mr. Jethmal Parsram explained and exposed the defects of the Curtis' scheme of reforms indicating how the fundamental principles on which that scheme was based ran counter to those of the Congress-League Scheme which was the irreducible minimum of the present Indian demands.

Mr. Karamchand Gurmukhdas speaking on the same subject, showed how the Curtis' scheme could never be a remedy for all the ills we were now suffering from, under the present system of Government.

EXTENSIVE STRIKES IN GERMANY.

CRIES OF "PEACE AND BREAD."

BERLIN STRIKERS FIGHT THE POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 3.

The true situation in Germany, especially Berlin, is obscure owing to the increased rigour of censorship, Socialist newspapers accuse the Government of compelling the publication of false news and the "Strassburg-Post" declares that Berlin papers have not been allowed to refer to the political character of the strike. Communication between Berlin and the provinces is difficult. "Vorwaerts" which reappeared on the 1st instant again warns the Government against violence, while the Conservative press exhorts it to strong action against strikers. Wholesale arrests continue.

EXTENSIVE DISTURBANCES.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that the latest Berlin newspapers dated February 1st report extensive disturbances over a large area in the capital. Solitary exceptions were Unter den Linden and Schlossplatz which the papers significantly remark was empty. The worst disorders occurred in Moabit, where crowds of strikers tried to overturn trams. The police intervened and encountered resistance and collisions occurred.

Similar stormy scenes were witnessed in the north and east of Berlin where youths and girls held the streets, attacked tramways and interrupted the traffic of the city. Tram service was suspended at noon.

The strikers in some parts severed the electric wires in order to prevent workmen from using the cars for the purpose of going to their shift.

Fights are reported outside factories between strikers and non-strikers.

CRIES OF "PEACE AND BREAD."

The "Tyd" on the 1st instant learned from a reliable source in Berlin that crowd marched the previous morning to Charlottenburg with cries of "Peace and Bread." The police charged it whereupon the strikers erected barricades using overturned trams and fired and hurled projectiles at the police.

Thirty wounded strikers were removed to hospitals. Numerous arrests and house searches were made. Reliable detachments of cavalry and machinegunners have been collected in the neighbourhood of Berlin.

FERMENT OF REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS.

POLITICAL RESISTANCE TO BE SMASHED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Feb. 3.

The "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" says that the strike has broken out in all the big industrial works in Luebeck. Other German papers report that the strikes have ended at Cologne, Cassel, Breslau, Leipzig and Ludwigshaven, but extended in Dresden.

Troops prevented a demonstration before the Royal Palace at Munich and arrested a number of Bavarian strike leaders. A proclamation of the General Commanding in Munster declares that an extensive propaganda based on ideas of the Russian revolution has resulted in some sections of the population acting treasonably against the Fatherland and states that political resistance will be smashed.

"STRIKE PAST THE ZENITH"

A BERLIN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 3.

A semi-official telegram from Berlin, dated February 1st, declares that the strike has passed its zenith and minimises the day's occurrences in Berlin, saying that the traffic conditions have improved and work is being resumed in Hamburg and Kiel and the coal-fields while at Krupps it is in full swing.

HERR DITMANN ARRESTED.

FOR ATTEMPT TO ADDRESS A MEETING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 3.

The Independent Socialist Dittmann has been arrested for attempting to address a meeting in a suburb of Berlin.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC WANTED.

CLAMOUR FOR OVERTHROW OF GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 3.

One of the leaflets circulated broadcast by strikers in Berlin says:—Only the overthrow of the Government and the bourgeoisie and the establishment of a democratic republic will arrest international butchery and result in general peace.

SYMPATHY OF GERMAN TRADE UNIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 3.

"Vorwaerts" reports that the General Committee of Trade Unions is outwardly neutral, but is unanimously sympathetic towards the strikers.

"TO REVOLUTIONISE GERMANY."

CHARGES OF ENTENTE PROPAGANDA.

CIRCULATED BY GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 3.

The feverish anti-strike propaganda includes the officially supplied story published in all the newspapers in Germany that an Entente Propaganda Committee with a hundred million marks of American money has been formed with the object of revolutionising Germany and Austria. It is stated that it is employing numerous agents in Germany especially in the armament industry to incite to sabotage and similar acts. It is asserted that the Committee includes Senator Stone, Lord Northcliffe and Lord Reading.

STRIKES EXTENDING.

FACTORY HANDS TO BE COERCED BY MARTIAL LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Feb. 3.

"Frankfurter Zeitung" says:—Government is responsible for the bloodshed in Berlin by ruthless suppression instead of providing means for the ventilation of grievances by the masses. The journal declares that the strike is extending to many other towns and not diminishing in Berlin despite the proclamation of martial law in seven factories where the strikers have been ordered to resume on Monday morning, as otherwise they will be militarily punished.

TO FINISH THE WAR.

STRIKES AS MANIFESTATIONS OF PEOPLE'S WILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Feb. 3.

A pamphlet signed by Bernstein, Dittmann, Haase, Ledebour and other Independent Socialists, indicates that the latter engineered the strikers in Germany as "a manifestation of the people's will to finish the war."

DEMAND FOR CALLING REICHSTAG.

ALARM OF BOURGEOIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Feb. 3.

The Bourgeois parties have decided to oppose the Socialist demand for a convocation of the Reichstag on the ground that it would encourage pacifist propaganda.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE TERMS.

DROPPED AS BOOKLETS IN ENEMY LINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
HAVRE, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Feb. 3.

Belgian soldiers from the front state that since January 10th, Allied aviators have been constantly flying over German lines and dropping booklets containing the text of President Wilson's peace proposals printed in German.

SCHEDULED QUALITIES OF RICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., Feb. 3.

The scheduled qualities of rice which may be sold at not more than sixpence a pound are remilled Java, remilled Indian (Patna), remilled Siam, Garden Siam Spanish and Carolina and other North American rices.

DUTCH GENERAL STRIKE TO BE CALLED.

BY REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 3.

Dutch Revolutionary Socialists have resolved to call a general strike on Monday to demand that the Government seize all foodstuffs in the country and distribute it equally among the population.

AEROPLANES DEFENDING PARIS.

NUMBER TO BE INCREASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 3.

The "Temps" reports a conference between the Premier and the Under-secretary for Aviation in which it was decided to increase the number of aeroplanes defending Paris and provide anti-aircraft barrages similar to London's

BOLSHEVIK FREEBOOTING.

TO GET FUNDS OF OLD GOVERNMENT.

ALLIED EMBASSIES THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 3.

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent says that the Bolsheviks are determined to get possession of the funds abroad of the ex-Russian Government by prohibiting the British and other foreign Embassies and Consulates from touching their deposits in the Russian banks.

LOVAIN TORPEDOED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Feb. 3.

The Admiralty says:—The armed boarding steamer Louvain was torpedoed and sunk in the Eastern Mediterranean on January 21st. Seven officers and 217 men were lost.

SWITZERLAND ALERT.

FRONTIERS REINFORCED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERNE, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 3.

In view of the general situation at home and abroad, the Government is reinforcing the troops on the frontier.

LONDON AIRRAIDS AND CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., Feb. 3.

The Press Bureau says:—In Monday's air-raid, the casualties in all districts were 58 killed and 173 injured, of whom 30 were killed and 91 injured in one building used as an air-raid shelter. It is possible that a few more bodies may be found under the debris of the building as four persons in this district are missing.

The total casualties in Tuesday's raid were 10 killed and 10 injured.

BULGARIA'S WAR AIM.

TO ANNEX ADJACENT TERRITORIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., Feb. 3.

A telegram from Sofia says that Premier Radoslavoff speaking in the Sobranje declared that Bulgaria's war aim was the reunion of Dobrudja, Morava and Macedonia with Bulgaria.

GERMANY AND ARGENTINE.

WHY MILITARY ATTACHES WERE RECALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 2.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., Feb. 3.

As Argentine has recalled the military attachés in Berlin and Vienna, the Argentine Government replying to the Notes of Peru and Uruguay intimating rupture with Germany, approves of the action, as being in accordance with international law and safeguarding national sovereignty.

TWO BRITISH AIRMEN SENTENCED.

BY ENEMY FOR DROPPING "ENEMY LEAFLETS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 3.

The "Deutsche Tazeszeitung," states that two British airmen, Lieutenant Sholte and Lieutenant Wookey, who were shot down at Cambrai on October 17th have been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude by the German military tribunal for dropping "enemy leaflets."

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION WITH PARRS BANK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 3.

A provisional agreement has been concluded for the amalgamation of the London County and Westminster Bank and the Parrs Bank. The deposits aggregate 210,899,269 sterling.

FOOD CONTROL IN ENGLAND.

RETAIL PRICE OF RICE FIXED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 3.

The Food Controller has fixed the maximum retail price of rice at four-pence a provided that the retailer has rice on sale tailed at not more than six-pence a pound pound, but scheduled qualities may be re- at four-pence or less.

VERSAILLES COUNCIL.

HARMONIOUS COOPERATION.

HAPPIEST RESULTS ACHIEVED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Feb. 3.

The "Observer's" Military Correspondent learns that the British General Staff and the Higher Command recognise the value of the new machinery of the Versailles Council. The military leaders in London, at the General Headquarters, and Versailles are working together as a band of brothers. No official proposal has yet been put forward for the creation of a Generalissimo for the whole Western Front.

FRENCH PREMIER'S APPRECIATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Feb. 3.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Feb. 3.

M. Clemenceau interviewed after the sitting of the Allied War Council at Versailles yesterday, said that the happiest results had been achieved. Saturday's sitting was particularly satisfactory.

SUCCESSFUL RAID BY WEST RIDINGS.

SEVERAL PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., Feb. 3.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué tonight says:—The West Ridings made a successful raid south-east of Monchyle-preux taking prisoners. The enemy raided a post north-east of Poelcapelle. We drove off a party in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Staden railway. Several prisoners have been captured on this front. Hostile artillery has been more active at Epehy, Gavrelle and Ypres.

LIVERPOOLS' SUCCESSFUL RAID.

ENEMY PRISONERS CAPTURED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 3.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—The Liverpools made a successful raid south-east of Armentieres and brought back prisoners.

A hostile raid north of Paeschendaele was repulsed.

MACKAY UNRECOGNISABLE.

MANY BUILDINGS IN RUINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BRISBANE, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 3.

Mackay is almost unrecognisable. Scarcely a building has escaped and many are in ruins. Nineteen bodies have been recovered. The mortality is less than was feared. The rivers are again rising

SOUTH ARMAGH BY-ELECTION

NATIONALIST RETURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 3.

The following is the result of a hotly contested by-election in South Armagh:—
Donnelly (Nationalist). ..... 2316.
McCartan (Sinn Fein), ... 1299.

SERIOUS FLYING ACCIDENT.

CORPL. E. HALL KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 2.

A serious flying accident, as the result of which Corporal Ernest Hall met with his death and Pilot Lieutenant G. F. Welch received very severe injuries, occurred at Lahore Cantonment on Friday morning. Lieutenant Welch, who had done a good deal of instruction flying in Egypt, after making several ascents and landings, proceeded to take off and had risen to a height of about 30 feet when his engine choked. It picked up again but too late to enable the pilot to clear a tree, which the machine hit with its wing tip and crashed to the ground close to a building. A sepoy who was on guard in front of the building was injured by a branch from the tree as it fell.

Lieut. Welch and Corporal Hall were immediately removed to the station hospital, where the latter succumbed to his injuries within four hours of the accident. The latest report of the conditions of Lieut. Welch is that he is progressing as well as can be expected.

Deep sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Welch, who arrived in Lahore only a day or two ago. The funeral of Corporal Hall, which was attended by Major Hutchison and all officers of the Flying Corps took place on Saturday morning, a British infantry regiment kindly lending its band and the artillery a gun carriage.

This is the second fatal accident since the Flying Corps was established in India. The first in which Lieut. Robinson and a sergeant mechanic lost their lives occurred at Risalpur about two months ago.

INDIA'S "OUR DAY" EFFORT.

KING'S CONGRATULATIONS.

NEARLY A CRORE COLLECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 3.

The Viceroy has received the following message from his Majesty the King-Emperor:—"I have just learnt with pleasure and satisfaction that the appeal for funds on "Our Day" met with so hearty a response throughout India resulting in the collection of a sum amounting to nearly a crore. It is especially gratifying that in this effort all classes and creeds united in thus testifying to their feelings of admiration and sympathy towards those who have been stricken while fighting for the honour and security of the Empire.

INDIAN STUDENT RESCUED AT SEA.

SHIP TORPEDOED WHEN HOMEWARD BOUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Feb. 1.

The many friends of the Hon. Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachari will be glad to learn that his second son, Mr. P. Raghavachari, is now safe in England. He was returning to India last month when his boat was torpedoed by the enemy and he was picked up by a rescue vessel. He was conveyed to England. Mr. Raghavachari is a graduate of the Oxford University, and has been in England for over seven years now, latterly working as a teacher in one of the City schools.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 2.

At a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council to be held on the 6th instant, after the oath of allegiance, there are 80 questions in all on the agenda. The legislative business of the meeting is concerned with the Habitual Offenders Bill and the Punjab Municipal Act (Amendment) Bill. The Select Committee on the former will be presented by the Revenue Secretary to the Government who will then move that the Bill as amended be taken into consideration and passed. The other Bill will be introduced by the Financial Secretary who will then move that it be taken into consideration and passed. The object of the Bill is to provide for imposition of a terminal tax.

At the conclusion of this business the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl Hussain will move the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to his Honour the Lieut.-Governor that the unspent balance of the Government of India assignments and allotments for sanitation in the Province be spent in the current year and next financial year."

LUCKNOW SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

TO BE MADE PERMANENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2.

In connection with the School of Arts and Crafts which was established as an experiment five years ago at Lucknow, Sir James Meston has now decided that it should be regarded as permanent and the question of the permanent appointment of the Principal has been referred to the Government of India. In coming to the decision with regard to the status and programme of the school, his Honour has very largely adopted the suggestions of Mr. Percy Brown of Calcutta, to whom his Honour's thanks are conveyed, for his extremely helpful and practical report and advice.

Sir James Meston has also decided, as soon as the preliminary arrangements can be completed, the textile classes now located at Rurki will be abolished and the school is to be organised at Cawnpore, as the Lieut.-Governor had long felt that the textile class was wholly out of place in a college which is meant for higher engineering and technical study

THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The M. A. & M. Sc. examinations will be held on Monday, the 22nd July, and the following days, beginning at 10 a.m., each day, one paper as far as possible, being given daily. The last date for receiving applications is the 22nd of April. The B. A. & B. Sc. examinations will be held on Monday, the 1st of April, and the following days, beginning at 7 a.m., each day, one paper, as far as possible, being given daily. The last date for receiving applications is the 2nd of March. The Intermediate examinations will be held on Tuesday, the 12th of March, and the following days, beginning at 10 a.m., each day, one paper as far as possible, being given daily. The last date for receiving applications is the 12th of February.

MR. BAPTISTA'S WORK IN ENGLAND.

FURTHER CO-OPERATION OF LABOUR.

CALL FOR FRESH WORKERS

Mr. Baptista writes to the Editor of the "Mahratta" from London on the 8th Dec. 1917:—

I have still 12 lectures to give including one at Glasgow and another at Dundee on the 20th and 27th January respectively. . . . . I spoke at Ipswich on 2nd Dec. and at Leigh on the 3rd Dec. nearly 300 miles away. It is unfortunate that my lectures have not been arranged so that I could move from one place to another near it. The facilities for travelling are not satisfactory now-a-days on account of war. Almost every time I have had to go without lunch or sometimes even without dinner as the time of meeting clashed with the time of dinner. . . . Travelling is not very comfortable. On account of the uncertainty of the trains nobody meets me at the station and I have to find the place of meeting myself. In several cases the place of meeting was not given to me nor the time. So I had to go to the secretary's place and then to the meeting. You will perceive from this that the arrangement for metings has not been systematic. But I cannot blame any one for sending me from pillar to post as Mr. Scurr of the League had to accept the days fixed by the various councils as they had to be arranged at once. . . . The A. B. C. Guide is useless if I wish to get from a place outside London to another place. Local guides only are useful and even then the timing is not trustworthy, as changes are constantly made. The result has been that on three occasions I have had to pass the best part of the nights at the waiting rooms where the fires were not burning very brightly. I am surprised at my vitality for I feel all the better for the experience. . . .

My work with Labour is encouraging. I am now turning my attention to Liberals. . . . . I understand that the police attend most of my meetings and submit report of what I say. I wonder if these reports will reach Mr. Montagu I shall be delighted if they do. I do not suppose the police will give a garbled report. . . . At Preston there was an episode. It appears the police interviewed the organisers of the meeting. I do not quite know what happened. The upshot was that the police communicated with the Home Office and the Home Office allowed the meeting to take place but with a warning that the trustees who let the hall for the meeting as well as myself would be held responsible for what I said. This was extraordinary. But the trustee wished me to state beforehand what I contemplated stating. It made no difference to me, because with or without warning I felt no necessity to travel outside the limits of law and loyalty in such a just and righteous cause as ours. . . . . A monster petition to Parliament presented by a person like Mr. Tilak or Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji would be very useful. It would compel attention to our demands. What we must do is to convince Europe and America that India is awake.

HOME RULE FOR INDIA RESOLUTION.

The following is the text of the Resolution on "Home Rule for India" adopted by Hull and District Trades and Labour Council:—

"That this Labour Party Conference endorses the policy of 'Home Rule for India' believing that the time has arrived when our brothers in all parts of India are capable of controlling their own affairs equally along with South Africa, Australia and other British Dominions, and hereby pledges itself to assist in every way possible to bring about this much-desired reform. Further, we desire that all Labour Members in the British House of Commons shall do all in their power to bring pressure upon the present Government, without undue delay, in order that these people shall be given their just rights which have been due to them throughout all time (the right to Self-Government). As a basis upon which to establish their freedom, we further urge: (1) That the Conference demands that the Government should at an early date grant a new Constitution to India on the lines of the South African Constitution. (2) That British India should be divided into new provinces in such a way that the people speaking the same language should as far as possible be brought within the same province, providing that no province should contain a population less than five millions or thereabouts. (3) That the new Constitution should make provision, reserving questions which concern the whole British Commonwealth, such as War, Army Navy, Foreign Affairs, for the Federal Parliament in England, where India should be represented in the same way as the Overseas Dominions. (4) That questions affecting the while of India, carefully specified, should be reserved for the Central Authority in India, and that all other matters should be entrusted to the new provinces. (5) That the Central and Provincial Executive should in every case be made responsible to the Legislature. (6) That the provinces should be autonomous, and that the people of the provinces should be empowered to elect their own Governor. (7) That transitory provisions should be made whereby the new Constitution should be brought into full operation within twenty years."

MONTREAL SUNK IN COLLISION

(REUTER'S [illegible])

The Canadia[illegible] been sunk in [illegible] rescued h[illegible]

SIR. JAMES MESTON'S ATTACK ON OUDH TALUKDARS.

RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD'S SPIRITED REPLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At a meeting held in Kaiserbagh Baradari on 17th December last a speech was made by his Honour Sir James Meston in which he delivered two messages; the first to those who were invited to the meeting in order to acknowledge the assistance given by them in the war work and the second to those who were invited and who according to him "had not bestirred themselves to work or who had not helped as they might or should have done."

The latter portion of this message somehow narrowed itself down to a homily to the majority of the Talukdars of Oudh who had not been invited and who were for the first time since the annexation of Oudh warned and reminded of the conditions of their Sunads.

They were told that they held their Sunads on condition among others of rendering any service they may be called upon to perform and of showing constant good faith, loyalty, zeal and attachment to the British Government.

It has not been the lot of the Talukdars the majority of whom are concerned in the official censure to have heard such utterances from any responsible representative of his Majesty or to get such reminders and warnings. Naturally strong exception is taken to the aforesaid speech which may be termed as uncalled for aspersion against a most loyal and influential class of his Majesty's subjects whose loyal traditions have always without any exception been vouched for by all the previous Lieutenant-Governors and Viceroys.

If this speech which I regret to say cannot be substantiated by facts had served any useful purpose in the aid of the war, I would have observed silence, but when I feel that it will only irritate and disheartten Talukdars, may even encourage the subordinate officers to adopt methods further humiliating to the Talukdars and put their loyalty to ridicule, I feel I must as President of their Association strongly protest against it. I must join issue with his Honour that the majority of the Talukdars who were not invited to the meeting and thus deserved censure were at all unmindful of their duties or neglected to fulfil the behests of their gracious sovereign and I maintain that most of them judging their conduct according to his friendly advice find it above reproach.

The appended list will show what the Talukdars of Oudh have done in war work (some returns are incomplete). Those who were invited at the meeting have asterisks against their names.

No better refutation of unjust aspersions can be found than this list.

The Talukdars are proud of the fact that at a critical time in the history of the Empire they have abided by their old traditions and have added their time in the carrying out of a war of righteousness against militarism. Every official in the United Provinces is aware that enormous amounts have been spent by the Talukdars in obtaining recruits for labour corps and combatant service and in his speech Sir James Meston condemns such a procedure as a useless one, as it causes *confusion* in recruiting and encourages young men to delay offering themselves in the hope of higher bounties.

The rates of such bounties have varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 per head; the majority thus recruited being drawn not only from outside the estates but outside Oudh. What does this mean?

Did the Talukdars offer such large amounts for the mere pleasure of spending or did they do so when they found that they had failed to persuade their own tenants to join the labour corps or army? The answer is obvious.

A Talukdar can only use persuasion, he can offer muafis (rent free tenure) as an inducement in spite of the knowledge that there was to be no corresponding reduction in revenue by the Government and in the last resort threaten them with eviction which he can hardly afford and which the Government will never tolerate. What other methods can the Talukdars adopt?

The following suggestions made by his Honour in his speech are worth consideration.

1. Join the army as ordinary privates.
2. Stimulate tenants and villagers with enthusiasm.
3. Guarantee recruits and their families against the loss of their holdings.
4. Tell peasantry what the war means and why recruits are wanted.

No. 2 and 4 need no comment. Everything possible in this line has been done not only by the Talukdars but by District Officers of which his Honour ought to have full information.

As to No. 3. I know as a fact that more than this particular form of persuasion has been offered in most of the cases without effect.

As to 1st, I know of several instances of Talukdars and relations of Talukdars who offered their services for active service. I may remind his Honour of the case of one Talukdar, an ex-member of his legislative council, who offered his services in the early part of 1915 for active service and whose application to the military authorities was strongly recommended by his Honour himself and failing acceptance in the regular army he has now enrolled himself [redacted] Defence Force. There are [redacted] and several sons and [redacted]kdars who have offered [redacted] the Indian Defence [redacted]rvice they laid aside their dignity and status and with full knowledge of the humble career of a private did not hesitate to come forward for war service.

One son of a Talukdar studying in England, a non-commissioned officer in his college O.T.C., asked for a commission at the commencement of the war which was refused on account of his Asiatic birth. Comparisons are invidious—true enough—but I am forced in justice to Talukdars to say that conceivable discouragement from the military authorities—came in their way; while their own more fortunate Anglo-Indian servants and ordinary tradespeople much below their status and education got commissions, they had only the humbler sphere of a private marked out for them.

Were those Talukdars who were prepared for personal sacrifice—unquestionably greater and weightier than the sacrifice of money—invited to the meeting? I know they were not. Do they deserve censure? I unhesitatingly say no, and I am sure this will be the verdict of every just and reasonable person.

All these omissions can only be termed a political blunder not mere thoughtlessness, or may be attributed to personal reasons.

Has it then come to this that personal predilections and antipatics have begun to influence those to whom the Sovereign has entrusted the destinies of millions of men and who from their seat of authority misuse this trust and imperil the interests of the State? Compared to those invited the services of many of those that were not invited are no less genuine, substantial or praiseworthy.

May I ask if this list compares unfavourably with the list of large estates in Oudh administered by the Court of Wards under the Government?

The President of the Local War Board till lately was the administrative head of these estates. He can surely acquaint the Head of the Province with first hand information as to the reluctance of the Oudh peasantry to come forward and do their duty. If he is not prepared to do it he should show the result of the aid given by the Oudh estates placed under his control as compared to other estates under direct management of the Talukdars.

Before 1856 Oudh was an important recruiting ground not only for the forces of the Kings of Oudh but also for the East India Company. The stoppage of recruiting on a large scale in peace time and the stringency of the Arms Act which did not even exempt Talukdars has played havoc with the military instincts of warlike races. The Talukdars in their address to his Majesty's Secretary of State and his Excellency the Viceroy presented before Sir James Meston's speech referred frankly to this unfortunate state of affairs as follows:

"We are grateful for the announcement that his Majesty's Government has decided to give King's commissions to Indians in his Majesty's army and thus open a military career for their better classes. The Talukdars not very long ago maintained their forces for the service of Kings of Oudh and they still preserve and cherish military traditions of their houses. We would strongly urge that the Government should establish in Oudh a College for military cadets, which we feel confident, will attract some of the best youths. The Government should organise a citizen army for use in India and for other parts of the Empire in case of emergency.

"In this connexion we would also urge that the extreme stringency of the Arms Act, which deprived even Talukdars of use of the arms, together with the discontinuance of recruiting from these areas, has been the chief cause of our not being able to send up as many men to fight for the Empire as we should have liked."

The sum total of the figures of Talukdari contribution so far received at the Association Office is as follows:

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Combatants and non-combatants ..... 5,668 persons.			
2	Subscriptions in various war funds	9,36,061	13	6
	War Loan:			
	(a) Talukdars	19,84,047	12	0
	(b) Cash Certificates by tenants through Talukdars excluding direct investment by tenants	5,86,467	9	
	Total Rs.	35,00,927	2	7

I know of certain widow Talukdars whose estates are under the management of the Court of Wards who, actuated by the highest motives of patriotism and loyalty, voluntarily made the request that the resources of their estates may be utilised to the utmost in men and money for war work.

I know of instances in which indebted estates have borrowed money to take part in the war loan.

With this record the Talukdars of Oudh have nothing to be ashamed of—nor do they deserve censure of any kind.

If the speech was meant as a further incentive I must reluctantly say that coming as it did from such an authoritative source it was ill conceived and totally unsuited to the occasion. It was as a matter of fact unjust.

In this utterance his Honour only accentuated his similar speech in the Durbar of 1917 in which an astounding statement was made that there existed many Talukdars whose treatment of their tenants was so harsh and cruel that their wailing never ceased.

I have tried to discover such Talukdars in vain nor has a list of such people been ever furnished to the British Indian Association through official sources.

It is a pity that just before he is going to lay down the reins of office his Honour should have publicly cast an undeserving slur on this loyal community. The Talukdars are asking themselves if this censure is the sum total of his Honour's interest in the Talukdars during his regime. From the time Sir John Hewett left office they have noticed no inclination on the part of the Local Government to save indebted estates, no particular interest in their education or provision for employment for their younger sons—in fact they have felt that the policy of Sir John Hewett and his predecessors was in a state of reversal. In spite of this they hardly anticipated this last phase. They only hope that it is not the forerunner of heavier taxation on land which his Honour may indulge in as our future Finance Member.

Shocked as they are by the speech, I can only beg the Talukdars to bear it patiently. The officers come and go. Each has his own idiosyncracies and fancies. Our duty to the Sovereign, however, remains constant and our devotion unshakable. Movements initiated for the successful prosecution of the war are regarded by the Talukdars as of Imperial import, they will continue to support them to their utmost and they will not be deflected for a moment from their path of loyalty even by such provocations as that unfortunate speech contains.

I may assure my brother Talukdars that whatever had been said of them by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in his speech of the 17th December last is in direct conflict with the policy of his Excellency Lord Chelmsford as declared in his speech on the occasion of the opening of the Imperial Council in September last as well as with the recognition of the services of India acknowledged by Lord Crewe and the Prime Minister and I implore my brother Talukdars not to feel at all the discouraging words of censure at this juncture and to go on working hard with the utmost zeal in aid of the war to a victorious end in which not only lies the prosperity of their estates and their country but of the Empire as a whole.

The whole episode, unfortunate as it is and fraught with possibilities of incalculable danger, will intensify the sense of unmerited slur if it is allowed to be passed over in silence.

I regard it as a great wrong to the body of men, whose accredited representative I at present have the honour to be; and I think that it would be only just and fair that I should make this public protest on their behalf.

MOHAMED ALI MOHAMED
of Mahmudabad,
President, British Indian Association.
Oudh.

SIR. J. MESTON'S LETTER TO RAJA OF CHANDAPORE.

PLAIN-SPEAKING NECESSARY DURING WAR-TIME.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has addressed the following letter, dated 29th January, 1918, to the Raja of Chandapore.

My dear Raja Sahib,—I am most grateful for the tone and purpose of your letter of the 27th instant. You cannot help me better as a colleague in Council than by letting me know in this way of any dissatisfaction that is felt with my deeds or words. On this occasion you refer to my speech at the Oudh recruiting meeting on the 17th December, 1917. You point out that the feeling amongst the Talukdars is that most of them have made the utmost exertions to furnish recruits and help the war-loan movement, and if they have not succeeded to the extent they would have liked it is due to circumstances over which they have no control. You then go on to say that the efforts of Talukdars compare favourably with those of estates under the Court of Wards, or of zamindars owing large properties.

With what you say about the Talukdars I cordially agree; and nothing was further from my thought than to hurt the feelings of the many who have done well. But surely they have misread my words if they find anything to distress them in my speech. Here is what I said and you will remember that I was talking exclusively of help in recruiting:

"I cannot think that any single man in the whole of this province would refuse to assist to the utmost of his power; I can only attribute their reluctance to thoughtlessness or failure to remember their duty. If however any Talukdar has overlooked the message which I sent through the President of your Association in August last, I would remind him that the *sunad* by which he holds his property was given to him on the conditions, among others of rendering any service you may be called upon to perform and of showing constant good faith, loyalty, zeal and attachment to the British Government." It is no pleasure to me to have in this manner to remind any of the great landlords of Oudh of their duty to the Throne; and I believe that *only in an extremely minute minority of cases* is such a reminder necessary. To the great bulk of my old friends in Oudh I should prefer to use other arguments. I should ask them to remember the valiant deeds and the active loyalty of their forefathers, etc., etc.

Surely there was nothing in this to wound any one except the "extremely minute minority," and whoever cries out that he is hurt thereby admits that he belongs to that minute minority who have done little or nothing to stimulate recruiting. It is a time of war; men are needed; and it was necessary to speak plainly. Oudh, except for Sultanpur and your own district of Rao Bareli, has not yet provided its fair share of recruits; and, I repeat it again that a minute minority of the Talukdars have not helped as they should. That the great majority of them have tried to do their duty like loyal gentlemen, I have never doubted, and I am confident that their efforts will yet be crowned with success.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) JAS. S. MESTON.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

GOOD RECORD OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE

The annual social gathering of the students of the Davar's College of Commerce was held on Sunday at Jehangir Baug, Parel, Bombay, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, presiding.

Mr. J. R. Batliboi read the report of the working of the institution for the year 1916-17. This showed that the college was started at the end of the year 1900 with a view to impart training to those students and business men who wanted to specialise in commerce in general, and the accountancy, secretarial and banking professions in particular. 185 students were enrolled in 1917 to be trained for the senior commercial, accountancy, banking and secretarial examinations held by the London Chamber of Commerce, the Government Diploma in accountancy for the auditors of Joint Stock Companies under the Indian Companies Act of 1913, for the Institute of Bankers of London, the Incorporated Association of Secretaries of London, and the Central Association of Accountants of London, as against 181 enrolled in 1916.

During the year 1917, 81 certificates were obtained from the London Chamber of Commerce as against 99 in 1916, of which 27 distinctions of first class certificates were secured in 1917 as against 22 in 1916. In the examination of the Institute of Secretaries 20 candidates passed in 1916, whereas 28 appeared in the examination of 1917, the results of which are still awaited. In the examination of the Central Association of Accountants 33 passed in 1916; whereas 23 appeared in 1917. The results of this examination had also not been declared.

Besides these, nearly 17 candidates had been prepared for the examination for Government Diploma in accountancy to be held for the first time in India in April next. The college deserved special mention as being the only private institution so far recognised for this examination. A batch of 30 other students had also been enrolled in 1917, and was receiving training in this college for the examination to be held by the Auditors Board in 1919. Some students had also passed examinations of the Institute of Bankers. The gold medal of the London Chamber of Commerce for obtaining the highest number of marks in all subjects and awarded to one of the students of the college, and he was now appointed by the Mysore Government as its Probationer of Commerce—a special appointment created by that Government with a view to organise its industries.

REMOVAL OF AN OLD REPROACH.

The Chairman said the report read before them disclosed a record of very good and steady work and progress of which any institution could be proud. He was glad to see there Mr. Pestonji N. Wadia, who more than 25 years ago was the first to agitate the question of giving systematic commercial education to young men of this city. He remembered how at that time people in and outside the Bombay University ridiculed the idea of giving commercial education. In fact, there were still some people in the University who had not got over that state of mind. But, Mr. Wadia persisted in his agitation and it must be a source of great gratification to him to witness the function that afternoon. It was Mr. Wadia who brought from Madras their esteemed friend Mr. Aiyar to cooperate in the work of giving commercial education in this city, and they knew what Mr. Aiyar had been able to do for Bombay in this direction. Subsequently the starting of the Sydenham College of Commerce had enabled them to have amongst them an eminent man like Mr. Anstey to look after commercial education in this city.

Mr. Setalvad then told the students, who got their degree in Commerce from this and other colleges, not to imagine that by doing that they had fitted themselves to take their place in trade and commerce. What these colleges had done for them was to give them the necessary equipment to learn business in any line in which they might be thrown. Their success would largely depend upon their application and devotion to the business they would undertake. He wished all success to the institution.

A SOLEMN FARCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Apropos of the discussion, in connection with the bribes, said to be exacted by the Health Department subordinates, when engaging sweepers. I cannot help bringing to the notice of the Public, the Solemn Farce, that is being played at some of the Branch Offices of the Health Department.

Under orders from the Head Office, newly engaged sweepers are paraded before the Ward Deputy Health Officers. To add to the dignity of the occasion, the sweepers are flanked by some of the Inspectors and sub-inspectors and mukadums.

The Deputy Health Officer takes his seat amongst the bowing and cringing audience. The shaking sweepers are brought before him. Tell me, tell me on your Solemn Honour, the truth whether any bribes were exacted out of you, Oh Ye sweepers, when you were engaged?

Bribes! What is that please? The sweepers answer in chorus. Never heard of the word in our lives before. When we are actually starving, how can we. Oh! Sahib!! afford to pay such big sums as Rs. 60 or 80 to the mukadam? We came and we asked for the job and we got it. All within five minutes!!

God bless you, my children! Says the Deputy Health Officer much relieved lifting two fingers of each hand to bless them. What an angelic soul-stirring scene it was!

The Deputy Sahib looked at the Inspector who nodded approval with a squirming smile. The Sub-Inspectors broke into giggles. The broad happy face of the mukadam, radiated sunshine all over the office room!!

And to dream, the Deputy-Sahib continued, that the world is full of wickedness! And they are trying to throw mud on the best of all the best-managed departments.

It is no wonder that in due course, a report was submitted to the Head Office that, not a single instance of corruption was found in the engaging of sweepers, even after a strict and solemn inquiry. And the Municipal Commissioner will, in due course, uphold the system and the shallowness of the allegations!

The sweet principle, of asking the same people to sit in judgment on themselves, savours of the best traditions of the Tammany Hall!

I say, God bless them all. Of course, the sweepers do not come under God's blessings. Do you think that they have got any souls to be saved? They are born in debt, they will continue in debt and they will die in debt under the present system.

And that for the sake of these creatures the "Bombay Chronicle" and others, should take up the cudgels and try to improve their lot in low so small a way,—that calls for an expression of gratitude from the public as well as from

ONE IN THE KNOW.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

FAILURE OF "ASSISTED EMIGRATION,"

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS OF INDIANS:

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has sent the following letter to the Department of Commerce and Industries in the matter of the Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Indian Emigration to Crown Colonies:—

To,

THE SECRETARY,
The Department of Commerce and Industries.

Sir,

The Committee of my Association has carefully studied the Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee of Indian Emigration to the Crown Colonies. It has examined the scheme of assisted emigration set forth in that Report. My Committee is glad to recognise that the scheme is a great improvement upon the system of indenture which it is designed to replace and that it seeks to avoid many of the worst features of indentured labour. At the same time, my Committee has come to the conclusion that so far as the Indian labourer is concerned, the scheme is unacceptable in that, for example, the system of recruiting establishment of depots and some form of service under selected employers, are essential features of the scheme. And these may any day easily reproduce many of the evils which the Government and the people are anxious to guard against.

In the opinion of my Committee, in the present state of the ordinary Indian labourer's educational and other equipment, it is not possible to devise a scheme of assisted emigration that could provide against all possible evils. Moreover, no occasion exists for stimulating emigration from India to the distant Colonies or indeed elsewhere. India is well able to utilise all the labour which it can supply. My Committee, therefore, is of opinion that the system of State-regulated emigration should be entirely done away with.

It should not, however, be understood that my Committee is opposed, under all circumstances, to Indian agency being availed of for the development of any part of his Majesty's territories, which is likely to be benefitted by it. Only, in that case, my Committee thinks that Indians should be helped to settle down from the very start as regular colonists, with the civil and political rights of all other subjects of his Majesty. The Inter-Departmental Committee, indeed, in one passage of its Report, styles its scheme as one of assisted colonisation, but my Committee strongly feels that the first six months' employment under selected employers, will really determine once for all the status of the Indians who take advantage of it.

My Committee does not wish to go into details at present. But it may generally indicate what the main features of such a colonisation scheme should be. Plots of land suitable in size and soil for cultivation by groups of families should be offered on easy terms, as also cheap capital to undertake agricultural operations with. The aim should be to help, as far as possible to reproduce the best type of Indian village life in the colonies concerned. There should be a staff of Indian officials both in India and the colonies to look after the interests of Indian colonists. There should be established direct steamer communication between all such colonies and India, and in all other possible ways there should be the closest touch between the colonists and the mother country.

Indian public opinion, my Committee feels, may support a genuine scheme on some such lines, but not that of the Inter-Departmental Committee, which cannot be said to be free from the taint of indenture—the source of all the evils which have grown around the system it is intended to replace.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) J. B. PETIT,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

TOTAL ABOLITION DEMANDED

Re. the Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Indian Emigration to Crown Colonies, the following cables have passed between Messrs. Polak and Gandhi:—

Mr. Polak to Mr. Gandhi:—
"Cable fully views published report substitute indenture.—Polak."

Mr. Gandhi to Mr. Polak:—
"Substitute unacceptable, because it is mild form indenture. Depots recruiting continued, outlet Indian labour unnecessary. All required within. Advised associations repudiate asking total abolition."

SHOCKING BOMBAY MILL TRAGEDY.

SIX WORKMEN DIE IN GUTTER.

OVERPOWERED BY GAS.

About ten o'clock on Saturday morning, some Purdesee workmen in the Simplex Mill at Clerk Road were engaged in clearing the settling tank of the blow room gutter, when one of them accidentally slipped and fell into the gutter.

Another workman went in to his rescue, but failed to come up, and then six more went in one after another. Two of these, who were lowered down by means of ropes, were taken out alive but overpowered apparently with foul gas.

The Fire Brigade were communicated with, and Mr. Laynton, Head Foreman, promptly arrived with lascars, and Inspector Newby and Sub-Inspector Kassim also arrived.

The dead bodies of the six persons, who were drowned, were taken out by the Fire Brigade from under the gutter and were removed by the Police to the Morgue.

The other two workmen, who were taken out alive overpowered with gas, were removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where they are doing well.

LESSONS FROM CHINESE AGRICULTURE.

A correspondent writes: In the Social Club Ratnagiri a paper in Marathi was read by a member of the club, Mr. Kotwal Assistant-Judge. He began by quoting Mr. Keatinge's words from an article in the "Economic Journal," Mysore, September, 1917. It is said therein that observers from other countries find that Indian agriculturists mostly depend upon one crop and have few subsidiary occupations. They are not masters of their fate but slaves of fate. He stated the requisite conditions for crop production from the same paper and showed how the Chinese have secured all the conditions by their forethought and industry. The soil in China gets the necessary moisture from its canals 200,000 miles in length. It gets its manure from all possible sources, from cultivated land, forests, hills, seas, canals, wastes of all kinds, human and animal and of all other sorts. The compost making is a special feature of the country. All possible human labour is employed to secure it. The system of multiple cropping is a feature to be marked. The people have known all the principles of successful agriculture for at least forty centuries. They have increased the power of the land to maintain its vast populations for centuries. Every possible waste is turned into manure and returned to land. In India and western countries all wastes are not turned into manure nor returned to land. The Indian is at the mercy of the elements for want of a scheme of canals as in China. Mr. Kotwal referred to Sir Dinsha's life of J. N. Tata where the Chinese system of agriculture is very highly spoken of and compared to that of India. He said the 30,000 to 40,000 acres of land which could be watered by the water now running to waste from the Tata Hydro Electric Works should be made to yield more crop and it will in a way go to solve the question of high prices. More production should be the moto of the day. He explained the importance of growing more vegetables as the Chinese do. He requested the Agricultural Department to take into consideration all the good practices of the Chinese and try to adapt them to our conditions. They have large families and small holdings and their implements and methods may prove of use. He recommended his hearers to read the book of King—Forty Century Farmers—as full of suggestions for those interested in Indian agriculture. His next point was about the secondary occupations of the Chinese, Japanese, and Korians. He advocated the Chinese method of rearing wild silk worms as practised in China. Experiments were needed. He wanted expriments in the cultivation of the grass used in making mats. He referred to the simple Chinese incubator. He even wanted an agricultural graduate to go to China to study the conditions and report to Government what can be adopted with benefit. He praised the Chinese for their frugal, industrious habits and called it a national asset worthy of cultivation in this country. They were ingenious, but were not slow to take advantage of modern scientific methods and machinery. The reading of the paper occupied one hour and Mr. Gokhale, the Dy. Director of Agriculture presided. He endorsed most of the views propounded by Mr. Kotwal from King's Book. The lecturer recommended that all Chinese goods as can be made in villages should be shown in agricultural exhibition held under the auspices of the Department. The Chinese subsidiary industries should be taught to the agriculturists.—Yours, etc.,

GOVIND BALKRISHNA CHITALE.
Hon. Secretary Department
Social Club,
Ratnagiri.

DEATH OF A VETERAN MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Sorabji Bomonji Master, son of the late Mr. Bomonji P. Master, a well-known member of the Municipality. The deceased joined the Executive Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality as assistant accountant, and rose to be Superintendent of Licenses in 1893. In 1902 he was promoted to the post of head of the Revenue and Audit Department and drew Rs. 800 per mensem at the time of his retirement in 1913. The Zoroastrian Association, of which he was joint-secretary, has lost a most indefatigable worker.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN GUJARAT

IV

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A comparison of other districts both in their population and incidence of land assessment will again make the conclusion which we reached in my last letter more confirmed. For this purpose we will examine Broach Surat, Panchmahals and Thana, of which the first two are highly assessed and the last two very lightly when compared to Kaira. I made a slip in my first letter when I said Kaira was the most highly assessed. It ought to have been one of the most highly assessed districts in our Presidency.

In Surat, the average incidence of land assessment is Rs. 5-9-6 per acre, and in Broach it is Rs. 5-2-3 per acre. Now both these districts are more favourably situated than Kaira in this respect, that they are cotton-districts and the subsoil water is so near the surface that it keeps the soil moist throughout the year, and digging wells is not so costly there. This makes gardening in Surat and Broach easy. Yet Government admits that the assessment is felt heavily in some parts of these districts. With all these advantages the heavy assessment is faithfully reflected in their census returns.

Broach had 3.50 lakhs in 1872; in 1911 it is reported to have only 3.06 lakhs of population. On an average rate of increase in 1911 the number would be 5.06 lakhs, and we are shown to be only 3.36 lakhs which means a loss of two lakhs, and an actual loss of 43,605 from the original census population of 1872! Surely the case of Broach is as bad as that of Kaira, and there is no complaint there about scarcity of girls for marriage! The total loss including the loss of increase is 57 per cent.

In the case of Surat we will have to deduct the Surat City population from the figures of the whole district. I have not got separate figures for Surat, but approximately it is to-day more than a lakh, and this city population is hardly affected directly by the agricultural situation in assessment. Figures for the whole Surat district could not, therefore, be a just and accurate guide in our argument. We will however, take full census figures of the District. In 1872, the population was 6.07 lakhs and in 1911 it is shown to be 6.54 lakhs. On an average rate of increase in 1911, the population should have been 8.86. We are, therefore, still in a loss of 2.32 lakhs. There is an increase of 46,316 over the population of 1872, but this increase is insignificant for a period of 40 years. If the city population were to be deducted, as in justice it must be, the figures of 40 years' increase would dwindle down to a zero or even minus. At the most we might call the agricultural population stationary, and an average increase of 40 per cent. is swallowed up.

In the Panchmahals District, the average incidence of land-tax is Re. 1-1-9 per acre and in Thana it is Rs. 2-1-11 per acre. In both these districts there is an increase of population though not what it ought to be at an average rate of increase. In 1872, in Panchmahals the population was 2.40 lakhs; in 1911 it is shown to be 3.22; it ought to be then 3.50 at an average rate of increase. Here we have a case which makes our point very clear. When the assessment per acre is only Re. 1-1-9 there is only a little less than the normal increase in population, i.e., 92 instead of one per cent per annum. Panchmahal people are more fortunate for they are called backward! Skill, industry and knowledge are indeed to be penalised in land revenue taxation.

In Thana 6.73 lakhs was recorded to be the population in 1872; in 1911 it was 8.82, an increase of 2.08 lakhs: Fortunate enough to have an increase of over .89 instead of one per cent per annum, but not so like the Panchmahals for at an average rate of increase they ought to be 9.85, i.e., one lakh less than what they should have been. That is so because they pay Rs. 2-1-11 per acre and not Re. 1-1-9 as Panchmahals agriculturists do.

The conclusion thus stands confirmed that poverty brought on by the burden of land assessment has been the cause of a heavy fall-off in population and that the talk of the "rich and prosperous" Kaira district is only an imagination of Government revenue officers. Prosperity of presettlement days has been a matter of only past dreams.

The suggestion of the Surveyor that the fall-off may be due to a scarcity of girls for marriage in Kaira kunbi population is sufficiently answered in my last letter. It also stands refuted by the comparison of other districts where such a suggestion is not even attempted.

Famine, plague, cholera and malaria may be suggested by Government as amongst the causes of decrease of population. Such an argument may amount to saying "death" is the cause of a fall-off in population! Every death is indeed attributable to one disease or the other, and it may then be safely argued that God is responsible for that! Such argument sounds hollow when we see other districts under the same conditions flourishing in population because of the light burden of land assessment and even the same district enjoyed a health growth in population in pre-settlement days when the assessment was much lighter. However, let us briefly examine the strength of even such suggestions.

Plague and famine appeared in Gujarat after 1891; and the very remarkably low rate of increase prevailing before that date could not be, therefore, accounted for by these causes. Cholera and malaria date even earlier than the prosperous days of the pre-settlement period, so that with these diseases with us the rate of increase in population was more than normal as seen above. The diseases did attack people, but because of the good and healthy food they could then command, their vitality was strong and death could not claim its victims so soon. Here I am reminded of a remark my friend Rao Saheb Dadubhai once made that in all malaria cases of his tenants the only treatment he gave was to order the patient to dine in his kitchen, and the cure was certain within a week. He believed that it was all a question of nutritious food and vitality, and the disease could not claim victory over the patient so easily. Thus when the fall-off in the rate of increase in population began, the only differentiating cause known after 1893 is 10 per cent. and 24½ per cent. increase in the assessment over the pre-settlement rates.

It may at once be concluded that no Government could prevent the formation of plague poison, but none can deny that a healthy and prosperous people both by their physical vitality and sufficient means for shifting from the infected area and keeping their locality in perfectly sanitary conditions effectively check its spread and successfully fight against the powers of death. Dr. Turner in his authoritative book on plague admits this fact, that the poverty of the people has much to do with the death roll of victims to this epidemic! And 24½ per cent. increase in land assessment over the already famished rayats in 1891 could not but bring on such a strain on them as should leave them in a helpless condition even in such times. Experience of Ahmedabad is fresh on this point. Plague claimed its victims most from the poor, whose dwelling huts were worse than dungeons. The well-to-do people could run away to neighbouring villages and escape the death which was inevitable to the starving millhands who worked there sometimes for more than full-time hours! And as for famines it has now been admitted on all hands that the terrible number of deaths was due to poverty which incapacitated the people to purchase their foodstuffs although the rates prevailing there were much lower than they are to-day. In 1900 people died in millions on heaps of corn which was abnormally exported away from here by wealthier nations. Death, by whatever name of disease you call it, is still the death caused by poverty, the root-evil of the Kaira district.

The great misfortune of Kaira is that to this injury is always added a cutting insult by calling it the most criminal! Supposing that it is so, could it be otherwise under the circumstances? A people self-respecting, intelligent, industrious and once very prosperous within their memory would resort to criminal ways of living only when they are reduced to utter poverty and no other ways of living are obtainable to them. Criminality is never a normal condition of any "rich and prosperous" society, and it is always condemned in Kaira as elsewhere; but it is extremely foolish to attempt to right it by abusing the people or by punishing them with vengeance for what their abject poverty would compel them to resort to. The right remedy is coolly to find out its cause and remove it, and with a spirit of sympathetic enquiry it will be seen that the cause of criminality is the chronic poverty—the natural result of the land revenue policy adopted by Government. Application of Criminal Tribes Act to the Kaira peasantry is no remedy, but it would only be a scathing criticism of the bureaucratic method of governing a district for about three-quarters of a century. For more than fifty years this system has been grinding down a vigorous, intelligent and industrious race of fine Gujarat agriculturists. This is serious enough both for Government and the people alike.

Even the cattle of these poor agriculturists are, as it were, under the disfavour of Government, in so far as grazing grounds allotted long ago to this use are being encroached upon regularly by Government for one reason or another. I know of an application signed by about two hundred agriculturists of Nadiad that was presented to the Collector of Kaira through the Nadiad Mamlatdar and another to him direct, complaining about the always-recurring encroachments on the Nadiad grazing ground in Bokad, and nothing is heard of this application as yet. A general resolution for the whole of Gujarat in this respect was also adopted in November last by the Godhra *parishad*, and nothing is known of what steps Government intend taking in this matter.

The second ground, therefore, on which more extensive remissions are refused is untenable, and Government's action is not justifiable.

With all these figures before it when Government calls the Kaira district "rich and prosperous," may it be that the recent taking up of grass areas in Thasra, Kapadvanj and Matar for cotton cultivation is on its mind? If it be so, Government is mistaken. This matter is only four years old, and it may be due to the cotton mania during the war with its abnormal rise in cotton prices. I know many shrewd occupants have already disposed of their large holdings making big profits on these adventures. These occupations show unmistakably that intensive and more skilful and laborious farming is being replaced by an extensive one on lands which are very highly assessed. This is, to my mind, a proof to show that the occupied area on intensive farming is too heavily assessed, and people are trying to fly away from it. We ought, however, to wait and watch the results before we may jump to conclude from this that Kaira is "prosperous." I only wish that such high-sounding but false praises of cotton areas may not be made an excuse to increase the assessment in the revision of settlement coming on in about 1922.

Any discussion on the Government policy of land revenue and revisions being outside the scope of these letters I do not enter into it. If you will allow me I shall take it up on some other occasion.

Again thanking you, Sir, on behalf of Gujarat agriculturists for rendering them a very valuable service in their distress.—Yours etc.

M. C.

Ahmedabad, 26th January.

GERMAN STRIKE MOVEMENTS.

NO INDICATION OF SLACKENING.

OFFICIAL INTIMIDATION OF STRIKERS.

(Reuter's Telegr M.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Feb. 2.

There is no indication that the strike movement in Germany is slackening.

In the Bavarian Lower House the Minister of the Interior denounced the strikers and asked whether they would destroy what their own sons had built up on the battlefield.

The Liberal Deputy, Hammerschied, declared that the strikers were endangering the success of the giant attack which was intended to bring a decision in Germany's favour.

"Kreuzzeitung" suggests that the strikers' food allowance should be cut down.

THREAT TO BERLIN POPULATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Feb. 2.

A telegram from Berlin speaks of the excesses committed on January 31st as "causing Government to take necessary measures against the extension of the strike."

The Commander of Berlin has warned the population that disorders will be suppressed by all means and participation in meetings especially is forbidden.

STRIKERS' COMMITTEE DISSOLVED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Feb. 2.

The military commander of Berlin district has dissolved the strikers' committee and prohibited its meeting "as the strike movements endanger public safety." The formation of any new association to direct the strike movement is forbidden.

STRIKES ENCOURAGED IN HIGH QUARTERS.

HUN MILITARISTS' DANGEROUS GAME.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Feb. 2.

There is still some suspicion here regarding the strikes in Germany. For example, referring to the statement of the "Vorwaerts" that "now the British and French workmen can show whether they mean peace as seriously as the Germans." "The Times" suggests the possibility that the so-called spontaneous strikes are encouraged in high quarters in order to convey a false idea that the democratic ideals will be satisfied.

German militarists are quite ready to acquiesce in such a scheme, provided that they retain the means to restore their power, but the movement may be difficult to control when once started.

CENTRAL AFRICAN COLONIES.

PORTUGUESE ALARM AT BRITISH LABOUR PROPOSAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Feb. 2.

Correspondence between the Royal Geographical Society and the Geographical Society of Lisbon in November is published. Lisbon wrote saying that the Portuguese nation was very alarmed by the Labour proposal to found a kind of international state in Africa, the chief reason for the alarm being that Mr. Henderson was an ex-Cabinet Minister, but the Society contradicted the report that Mr. Henderson was acting with the knowledge of the Government. The Society declared that the Anglo-Portuguese alliance did not permit the practicability of such an idea and solicited the opinion of the Royal Geographical Society.

Sir Thomas Holdich replied opining that no serious opinion existed in Great Britain in favour of such a proposal, to which no serious importance should be attached. Lisbon replied expressing thanks for the message, "which has had the best effect in calming our minds."

TAXATION OF CAPITAL AFTER WAR.

PROPOSAL DEPRECATED BY MR. A CHAMBERLAIN.

Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Feb. 2.

Speaking in London Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that in view of the wonderful resources of the British Empire at present and its wonderful undeveloped resources, it was easy to see that after the war we should be perfectly able to meet our liabilities. Capital in Britain was absolutely safe and the talk about conscription of wealth was without foundation. Taxation of capital after the war at a moment when the undreamt of development of our trade was certain to occur, would have a most fatal effect.

"UNFORTUNATE" PEACE.

FORESHADOWED BY TROTZKY.

TARTARS CHALLENGE BOLSHEVIK SUPREMACY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Feb. 2.

Trotzky, addressing the Soviets' Congress, foreshadowed the possibility of an "unfortunate" peace. The Tartars in the Crimea were challenging Bolshevik supremacy. They had accepted the proferred aid of the Ukrainians in the Tauride and Kherson governments and a mixed Tartar and Ukrainian regiment was reported to have disarmed a force of sailors and Red Guards at Bakchisarai. Fighting had begun between the Cossacks and the Bolsheviks at Astrakhan.

BOLSHEVIKS SEIZE ROUMANIAN SHIPPING.

It is reported that the Bolsheviks have seized Roumanian shipping in the Russian Black Sea ports.

BOLSHEVIK TROOPS OCCUPY KIEFF.

WHOLE GARRISON REFUSES TO FIGHT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
PETROGRAD, Feb. 1.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Feb. 2.

Bolshevik troops have occupied Kieff, the town surrendering after four shots had been fired.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 2.

The Maximalist agency confirms that Soviet troops occupy Kieff. They captured the arsenal and three Ukranian regiments with artillery joined up with the Soviets. the whole garrison refusing to fight. Soviet troops have captured Orenburg. General Dutoff's cossacks are fleeing. Dutoff has escaped.

Twenty-six thousand Polish legionaries, commanded by Polish generals, occupied Rogatcheff, whereupon the provincial Soviet demanded evacuation and submission of the Polish staff, intimating that the fate of a number of Polish landowners and members of the Cadet party and others, who were hostages depended upon this.

BRESTLITOVSK CONFERENCE ADJOURNED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 2.

A German wireless communiqué says Kuehlmann has agreed to an adjournment of the Brestlitovsk conference to consider the question of two Ukranian bodies claiming to represent the Ukraine.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON LENIN'S LIFE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Feb. 2.

A telegram from Petrograd reports an other attempt on Lenin's life, which was defeated. A student entered the Smolny Institute and fired a revolver but missed. He was arrested.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO U. S. FARMERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 2.

President Wilson has sent a message to the farmers of the United States now in conference at Illinois, exhorting them to make every effort to win the war on behalf of freedom. He says:—The culminating crisis has come and the achievements this year on one side or the other must determine the issue.

He promises that the Government will do its utmost to aid the farmers and concludes:—The record-breaking crops of 1917 must be exceeded.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS AND SOLDIERS' VOTES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
OTTAWA, Feb. 1.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Feb. 2.

It has been decided to disallow the soldiers' votes cast at recent elections for candidates in any constituency other than that in which the voter last resided. It is estimated that 10,000 votes polled by soldiers in Canada alone will thus be annulled.

PRESTWICH BY-ELECTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 2.

The result of the Prestwich By-election: Lieut. Cawley, Coalitionist, son of ex-member who was raised to peerage, 8520. May, Co-operative candidate, 2332.

RAIDS ON GERMAN TOWNS.

TREVES, THIONVILLE AND SAARBURG BOMBED.

GOOD HITS SECURED EVERYWHERE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Feb. 2.

The Press Bureau says:—Details of the raids on Germany mentioned on the 25th January, show that the bombers dropped 889 pounds on Treves. Good bursts occurred in the northern portion and the centre of the town and a large fire in the north-eastern corner.

One thousand one hundred and twenty pounds were dropped on Thionville Steel Works and all bombs burst with large explosions and 280 on the railway at Oberbillic, south-south-west of Treves.

Our machines machine-gunned the villages in the Moselle Valley and 280 bombs were dropped on the railway station and junction at Saarburg, where large explosions occurred.

The aviators in all cases machine-gunned searchlights, trains and buildings.

BOMBS ON BADISCHE FACTORY.

Naval aircraft simultaneously dropped 1,344 pounds on the Badische Anile und Soda Fabrik and the dock at the town of Mannheim, causing an explosion at the factory and 1,344 pounds on Thionville town, railway junction and factories.

The bombs were dropped from an average height of 1,500 feet. One pilot made four attempts before reaching his bombing objective. The anti-aircraft fire was heavy, but inaccurate.

ENGEL AERODROME AND DUMP BOMBED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Feb. 2.

The Admiralty says:—Naval aircraft bombed the Engel aerodrome and dump. Direct hits were made and fires started. All our machines returned.

OOSTCAMP AERODROME BOMBED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 2.

The Admiralty announces that aircraft bombed on Wednesday the aerodrome at Oostcamp, obtaining a direct hit on the hangar and sheds, causing fires.

We drove down one enemy aeroplane out of control; also during patrols we drove down one and shot down two out of control. One of ours is missing.

MORE BRITISH AERIAL EXPLOITS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 2.

Last night's British communiqué says the enemy raided a post in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Staden railway and a few of our men are missing.

We beat off an attempt westward of Ghelucit, taking prisoners.

Our aeroplanes bombed the aerodrome at Thielt and a dump at Courtrai.

PARIS AIR-RAID.

ALTOGETHER 45 KILLED AND 207 INJURED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Feb. 2.

A French official communiqué regarding the air-raid on Paris, says that 45 persons were killed, of whom 31 were in the city and 14 in the suburbs, including 11 women and five children and 207 injured, of whom 131 were in the city and 76 in the suburbs.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Feb. 2.

This afternoon's French communiqu says:—We carried out several successfu raids in the region of Nieuport and north west of Reims and took prisoners.

ENEMY RAID REPULSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 2.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—We successfully repulsed an attempted raid west of Arleuxengohelle, capturing prisoners. Hostile artillery has been active in the neighbourhoods of Gouzeaucourt and Lens.

ITALIAN THRUST.

HEAD OF MELAGO VALLEY REACHED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Feb. 2.

An Italian official communiqué says:—By a sudden thrust from Monte Valbella we reached the head of the Melago Valley A strong attempt by the enemy to dislodge us broke down.

A YEAR OF SUBMARINISM.

U. BOATS BEING SUNK AS FAST AS BUILT.

SIR E. GEDDES' RETROSPECT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. Feb. 3.

Sir Eric Geddes, interviewed by the Associated Press correspondent on the expiry of a year of unrestricted submarinism, said that the submarine was held. The sinkings were now reduced to the level when Germany threw off restraint. He thought we were now sinking submarines as fast as Germany could build them. They could not foresee any change except for the better, but we must have more ships to turn the enemy failures into positive Allied victory, because the destruction of merchantmen still exceeded construction and tonnage demands were increasing by leaps and bounds. Before the end of 1918 we should be building shipping of all kinds at the rate of more than double that of our record in the year before the war. Much depended upon American shipbuilding efforts. He hoped that her efforts would be a contribution worthy of the great cause.

DESTRUCTION OF SHIPPING STEADILY DECREASING.

Referring to the table of great curves which were published from time to time, he said that all curves were bending in the right direction. Destruction of Allied shipping decreased steadily and construction of merchantmen increased steadily, while the sinking of submarines steadily rose.

Sir E. Geddes explained another curve, namely, the factor of exaggeration in the German statement of sinkings. During the early months of unrestricted warfare the margin of exaggeration was fairly small, but with the lessening of the enemy successes of last July, August and September, German exaggerations began to increase and were continuing to increase, indicating a fairly accurate reflection of the German official confession of their measure of failure.

CONCENTRATION AGAINST AMERICAN TRANSPORTS.

Referring to the warning of the United States War Secretary about concentration against American transports, Sir E. Geddes said there might possibly be heavy losses, as saying life in the mid-Atlantic was not easy. But there was no evidence that the Germans were withdrawing their U boats in preparation for such concentration. All evidence showed that there were as many submarines now operating as ever. The decreased losses were due to the steady improvement in the Allies' anti-submarine methods. They would get few chances and would meet disaster more frequently.

DETERIORATION OF GERMAN CREWS

Our policy of secrecy as regards U boat losses was one of the chief causes of the steady deterioration in the German crews. Even the commanders of the submarines were not what they used to be. The brave capable commanders of to-day were exceptions. The average submarine was in no way equal in efficiency to the U boat of a year ago.

FOOD SUPPLIES TO ALLIES.

AMERICA INTENSIFYING EFFORTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
From our *Sunday Edition.*
NEW YORK, Jan. 31.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 2.

Measures are announced for intensifying efforts at supplying food and troops to Europe. A Shipping Control Committee has been established and it will direct all ships, American, Allied and neutral, entering or leaving American ports.

Supplies will be sent to various ports by fast through trains and railroad piers will be commandeered, at which it will be possible to load twenty-five ships simultaneously instead of as hitherto loading from lighters.

The whole new railway system for European supplies operates from January 31st under the national railroad administration.

SILVER MARKET.

CONTINUED SHRINKAGE OF INDIAN TREASURY'S HOLDING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 2.

Messrs. Montagu's report says:—The tone of the market is again easier. The fall in price is attributable to freer supplies, as the demand, though not active has been fairly good. The Shanghai Exchange, where some speculation is going on, has not moved in sympathy, but actually hardened. The continued shrinkage of the Indian Treasury's silver holding and the impossibility of silver supplies expanding correspondingly to the abnormal demand for mintage, render the issue of rupee notes in India timely.

SIR E. CARSON AT BELFAST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sun...*)

Sir Edward Ca... tion at Belfas... consult Ulst...

THE BORAH CONTROVERSY.

ALLEGED THREATS TO MURDER.

MR. NAGREE'S FEAR OF ASSAULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston resumed the hearing of the matter in which Mr. Nomanbhai Saheb Bin Huseinbhaisaheb, Alibhoy Kadibhoy Oostad, Esufally Valji Hotelwalla and Mahomedally Sahiwala were, at the instance of Mr. Sarafally Mamooji, called upon to show cause why they should not be bound over in the sum of Rs. 250 and one surety for a period of one year.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Mr. H. A. H. Payne of Messrs. Payne and Company, with Mr. Bhave, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Company appeared for the first respondent; Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. C. N. Kanuga and K. F. Nariman, for the second and third respondents; and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai for the fourth respondent.

Mr. Kaderbhai Ismailji Nagree, cross-examined by Mr. Acworth, said his late wife was the daughter of the complainant's brother-in-law. His father was a great friend of the complainant and owned the property where the complainant was a tenant. Witness was on intimate terms with the complainant and upto two years ago used to have his afternoon meals with him almost daily. During the last two years he had no meals with him.

You are a great friend of his?—Not a great friend.

No?—How can I be? He is old and I am young. (Laughter)

So you can't be friends?—No. (Laughter).

COMPLAINANT'S LIFE THREATENED

Witness further said he did not side with the promoters of the Advocate-General's suit and considered himself a warm adherent of the Mullaji Saheb. What they were claiming in the Advocate-General's suit was against the Mullaji Saheb. The fourth respondent told him that he was going to slaughter the complainant, and witness thought it was possible that he might slaughter the complainant. The fourth respondent also told him that he was going to do that under the instructions of the first respondent. Witness told about it to the complainant and impressed upon him that he was in danger. He told him to take care of his person. Three or four days after he was injurer the complainant came to witness and told him he had been assaulted by the fourth respondent and reminded witness of the previous conversation they had had. Witness never went to the first respondent to ask him if the statement made by the fourth respondent was true. He never went to Badri Mahal. The first respondent was a respectable man and was the "amil" in Bombay. Witness did not form any opinion as to the correctness or otherwise of the statement made by the fourth respondent that he was going to slaughter the complainant under the orders of the first respondent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai, witness said he made no notes of the conversation with the fourth respondent. He relied on his memory in his account of those occurrences. He did not believe that the fourth respondent's threat would be carried out and so witness did not tell the complainant about that on that occasion.

WITNESS'S FEAR OF BEING ASSAULTED.

After his cross-examination was over, witness said he had to make a request. He said the Court should protect him because he was afraid that on account of his evidence he might be abused or assaulted.

The Magistrate:—What protection do you want?

Witness: Whatever the Court can legally do.

The Magistrate said he could express an opinion that it would be a very disgraceful thing if witness were threatened, or abused or assaulted. Witness had a remedy in this Court.

Witness said that if the Court expressed an opinion about that it would be better.

Mr. Acworth: Are you making this application on your own initiative or at somebody's suggestion?

Witness: On my own initiative.

The Magistrate said another remedy was that if he apprehended trouble witness could apply to the Commissioner of Police.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman said he wanted to tender documents to show the feeling that existed against the complainant, the sons of Sir Adamji, and Mr. Moosabawala, on account of the Advocate-General's suit.

REPUDIATION OF ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S SUIT.

Mr. Cursetji Forbes, Head Clerk to the Advocate-General of Bombay, examined by the Hon. Mr. Strangman, produced a letter from the Hon. Mr. Salehbhay Karimji covering a resolution passed at a meeting held on the 7th October of the Daudi Bohra community repudiating the Advocate-General's suit.

Mr. Acworth objected to the letter going in.

The Magistrate said the letter should be marked for identification.

Witness produced telegrams from the Bohras of the mofussil protesting against the Advocate-General's suit. He said telegrams were received in the Advocate-General's suit. He also produced correspondence relating to the filing of the suit.

SECOND RESPONDENT'S "BOYS."

Abdul Husein Alibhoy, examined by the [illegible] said he was sixty [illegible]ed on business in [illegible] proprietor. The [illegible]rich man. The [illegible] Witness [illegible] the last twenty-five years. The second respondent had a kitson light shop for the last five or six months. He had men under him to serve at "jamat" dinners, to carry away utensils, etc. The boys under the second respondent were sometimes also employed for assaulting at his instigation. Witness had never seen them assault anybody or heard the second respondent instigating them to assault. The third respondent had a hotel and had some men working under him there. He was also a "dada." Witness had known him as such for the last fifteen years. He had known the fourth respondent for the last ten years, who distributed "chits" and worked under the second respondent and made assaults. On the 24th October 1917, witness attended a sermon in Sir Adamji's mosque at Churney Road. He had been going there for that purpose on the Moharrum days for the last twenty-five years. After the sermon was over he went to the Churney Road railway station to go home.

"A 'MUDDAI'S' MOSQUE."

He saw the fourth respondent at the station. The latter asked him why he went to a "muddai's" mosque to hear sermons. Witness replied by enquiring what right he had to ask that question. The respondent asked him if he did not know that it had been ordered that nobody should go to hear the sermon there. He further said he had orders from the first respondents to tell people not to go to that mosque to hear the sermons. Witness replied he did not know of any such prohibition and that it was Husein's "majlis," to which he would go. The fourth respondent thereupon said he would take down his name. The next day witness again saw the fourth respondent at the Churney Road railway station, where the latter told him the first respondent wanted to see him at the Badri Mahal because he (witness) has attended sermons at Sir Adamji's mosque. Witness accordingly went to the Badri Mahal where he saw the first respondent, who asked if he (witness) did not know that it was an opponent's mosque and he had forbidden people to go to Sir Adamji's mosque. Witness replied that it was a mosque and no Bohra could be stopped going to a mosque.

NOT WITNESS'S ENEMIES.

The first respondent said the sons of Sir Adamji were his opponents, to which witness replied they were not his (witness') enemies. The respondent said witness went to his enemy's mosque and was therefore the respondent's enemy. Witness replied he was no enemy of the respondent, and that he was telling him the truth that no Mahomedan could issue an order prohibiting another Mahomedan from going to that mosque and hearing sermons about Husein. Witness asked what would others say if they knew that Mahomedans were prevented from going to the sermon about Husein? The respondent said notice should be taken of him, to which witness replied he (the respondent) must know that they lived under British rule.

"YOUR BONES WOULD BE SOFTENED."

The respondent then said: "your bones would be softened," that he had two brave men, under whom there were a hundred men, through whom he would get witness bones broken and nobody would know of it. Witness asked him who the two men were, and he replied: "Alibhoy Oostad and Esufall Dilwar." The respondent then told him he would not listen to his advice and so he must go away. Witness then went away and asked his clerk to write out a petition about that to Mr. Sullivan. The clerk drafted the petition and sent it to Mr. Sullivan. The next day witness spoke to the complainant about this. On the 11th of Moharrum at 11-30 a.m. when he came downstairs from his house, five or seven Bohras abused him. He then thought it was not safe for him to live in Bombay, and on the 17th or 18th of Moharrum he went out of Bombay on a pilgrimage to the communal shrines in Gujarat and Kathiawar. He returned to Bombay about eighteen or twenty days ago.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. ACWORTH.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acworth, witness said he was served with a summons dated this day (Saturday) at 3-45 p.m. Nobody had asked him to come to the Court, and he had not the least idea before he was served with the summons, that he would have to give evidence. Nobody knew what he was going to say, nor did he himself know what he would have to say here. He had not seen the complainant after his return to Bombay. The complainant was witness' father's sister's son. The complainant had never helped witness with money. He had done that to his father.

Further hearing was adjourned.

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK SUIT.

ASSOCIATION FORMED IN LONDON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

In consequence of the settlement of the case between the Bengal National Bank and Mr. B. N. Basu and two others, the suit instituted by a shareholder against the present directors of the Bank to give effect to a resolution adopted by a majority of the shareholders for the settlement of the suit instituted by the Bank against Mr. B. N. Basu and other ex-directors was withdrawn by leave of Mr. Justice Greaves. Consequently the rule obtained by a shareholder restraining the Bank to proceed with the original suit also fell through.

A Russian resident in Calcutta has explained to the "Statesman" the meaning of various terms now in common use. "Soviet" means "Council," and stands for the Council of Workmen's and Social Delegates, reinforced now by delegates from the peasants "Bolshevik" and "Minchevik" mean "majority" and "minority," and refer to the two factions into which the Social Democratic party split in 1907. "Maximalists" and "Minimalists" refer to those who want maximum reforms and those who would be content with a minimum. In effect the two terms designate Bolsheviks and Mincheviks.

CULTIVATION OF SUPERIOR COTTON.

GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGEMENT ESSENTIAL.

The Indian Cotton Committee concluded its sittings in Bombay on Saturday when it met under the presidency of Mr. J. Mackenna at 10-30 a.m. in the Secretariat.

The only witness who gave evidence that day was Mr. G. A. Gammie, Imperial Cotton Specialist. In the course of his written evidence after giving a short review on the cottons found in the tracts visited by the Committee said:—

"The Committee will have seen that, everywhere, the popular bias leans strongly in favour of extending the cultivation of high ginning low grade varieties, which, under present circumstances are certainly the most profitable to grow. They will continue to hold the field until buyers are willing to pay a higher premium on the better stapled sorts. It must be borne in mind that superior varieties such as *sunguineum, buni, maltrasis* and *vera* are probably almost equal to anything produced in India in the way of staple cotton and if a remunerative demand for these arises in the future, the Departments of Agriculture concerned possess the necessary facilities for their dissemination and, it is quite obvious, that if the prices offered encouraged them to do so, the cultivators would willingly take up the finer sorts, which, after all, are just as easy to grow as the coarser. The sole reason for the impulse to concentrate on coarse cotton is that it is most profitable to the grower. If the finer varieties are wanted, a proper organization of their supply and marketing would have to be arranged.

As regards greater crop production, the question of a proper manure supply is a very vital one. It would appear that poudrette or nightsoil is the most valuable, but in many parts prejudice forbids its use. Where the people have learned to overcome their objection, its use is attended with excellent results. The application of artificial manures often increases the yield which is not commensurate with the cost of manure given.

Cattle-dung of the proper description, also gives good results, but the ordinary farm-yard manure in India generally consists of the ashy remains of the cow-dung cakes which are burnt as fuel."

The president and members of the Committee visited the mills under the management of Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Co., on Friday last.

THE COMMITTEE'S TOUR.

The President and members of the Committee left Bombay by a special train, on Sunday evening, for Viramgaon, where further evidence will be recorded to-day. From there they will proceed to Ahmedabad and take evidence there from the 5th to 10th instant. Broach will be visited on the 11th and Surat on the 12th. The following is the programme of their tour:—

Navsari, February 13th—14th; Bijapur, February 16—17th; Dharwar, February 18th—19th; Hubli, February 20th—21st; Gadag, February 22nd; Hagari, February 23rd; Raichur, February 24th—26th; Nandyal, February 27th; Guntur, February 28th—March 1st; Madras, March 2nd—6th; Madura, March 7th—8th; Viradupati, March 9th; Koilpatti, March 10th; Tuticorin, March 11th—13th; Coimbatore, March 14th—17th; Calcutta, March 20th—22nd; Pusa, March 23rd—29th; Simla, March 31st.

The Committee will visit Bavla from Ahmedabad on February 9th.

The Committee will motor from Erode through Tiruppur and Palladam to Coimbatore, arriving at Coimbatore on the evening of March 14th.

ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS

GOVERNMENT AID TO INDUSTRIES WANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 1.

Members of the Industrial Commission on their arrival at Namtu were met by Messrs. Mitchell and Kuchu of Burma Mines who conducted them by the Company's train to Namtu on Tuesday. Both these gentlemen were examined by the Commission. The Commission inspected the Bawdwin Mines, thence went to Maymyo and arrived at Mandalay yesterday.

In the course of his statement Mr. Mitchell said that industrial surveys should be organised with a view to making a resurvey of those areas of the Province where the developments of recent years had demonstrated the probability of developing successful mining ventures. The survey should be directed towards defining specific areas where profitable mineral deposits were most likely to be developed. By mining experiences geologists would materially enhance the value of work in unsettled areas. Forest products should be supplied free of revenue to prospectors in the development stage and to *bona-fide* agriculturists in construction or development stage. Ground rents should be moderate and when the productive stage was reached they should not be higher than of the surrounding or other similar land. It was necessary, otherwise, to develop minerals wholly at Government expense. The better way would be to legislate to ensure the production of tungsten, antimony and other ores necessary for industries of imperial importance and facilitate work by getting Government moral assistance and if necessary, subsidies.

With a view to stimulate recruitment the Bengalee Regiment, which has gone down from Karachi to Calcutta gave a military display on Saturday evening at the Calcutta Football Club grounds before a large gathering. The Indian section of the Indian Defence Force and Boy Scouts also took part in the programme which included bayonet fighting, rifle practice show, tug-of-war, and physical exercises. The regiment was under the command of Colonel Bondier and Lieut. Wilkes.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DAMAGES FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION

PARTIES COME TO TERMS.

(Before Justice Marten.)

Abdul Karim Haji Ali Mahomed ...(Plaintiff.)

v.

Latif Jooma ..... (Defendant.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, a Halai Memon of Bombay and a mukadam by profession against the defendant, another Halai Memon of Bombay, to recover from him a sum of Rs. 2,500 as damages for malicious prosecution.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman and Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defendant.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the plaintiff were as follows:—On 20th April 1917, the plaintiff lent Rs. 200 to the defendant for the purposes of an advance which the defendants wife's nephew wanted to make to his attorneys. The defendant passed a writing in favour of the plaintiff agreeing to repay the sum on demand. On 12th July 1917, the plaintiff went with his clerk to the defendant's place to demand the payment of the loan, when the defendant abused and insulted him. The defendant getting apprehensive that the plaintiff might prosecute him in the Police Court, himself filed an information against the plaintiff before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate charging him with insult and criminal intimidation under Sections 504 and 506 of the Indian Penal Code. The Magistrate framed a charge against the plaintiff but on the 31st July 1917, the Magistrate after hearing the defendant and his two witnesses and the plaintiff ordered the plaintiff to be acquitted.

ANGRY EXCHANGE OF WORDS.

The Magistrate also remarked that the defendant had deliberately perjured himself in declaring that he could not write. The plaintiff's allegation was that the said prosecution was instituted against him by the defendant maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause; and in consequence of that prosecution the plaintiff suffered pecuniarily, and in mind, and reputation. He, therefore, estimated his damages at Rs. 2,500 and filed the present suit to recover that sum or any other sum which the Court thought fit to grant him, from the defendant.

The defendant's story was that the sum of Rs. 200 was borrowed from the plaintiff by his partner Haji Oosman Haji Dawood in order to pay to his attorneys, Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, in connection with a suit in which the said Haji Oosman was plaintiff along with his brother. The defendant denied having abused the plaintiff on 12th July 1917, as alleged by him. On the contrary he asked the plaintiff to demand the sum from Haji Oosman but the plaintiff refused to do so and used vulgar abusive and offensive language towards him and threatened to spoil his "ijat" (reputation). The defendant denied that he filed the information against the plaintiff maliciously or without any reasonable and probable cause. It was not true to say that the Magistrate entirely disbelieved the defendant and his witnesses. The Magistrate found that there was an angry exchange of words between the plaintiff and the defendant but he was of opinion that the matter was too trivial to be fought out in Court seriously.

"DID NOT PERJURE HIMSELF."

He did not perjure himself in declaring that he could not write because he knew how to put his signature but could not read or write. The defendant alleged that this was a vexatious suit brought by the plaintiff as a counterblast to the Police Court proceedings and therefore must be dismissed with costs.

After the suit had been heard for a day the parties came to terms whereby the defendant agreed to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 500 as damages, and his taxed costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Messrs. Mehta, Dalpatram and Lalji.

Solicitors for the defendant: Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 4TH OF FEBRUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1309-16—Craigie B and C, Messrs Ramchandra Deo v. Ishwanath Vinayak Pathak, Judah and S, Part Heard.

FOR FURTHER HEARING.

120-14—Jam R & D, Saraswatibai widow v. Junkore widow, Edg G W & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1211-16—Wadia G and Co., Balchand Ogarcanand a firm v Gopi Kisson Madon Gopal Khand L and M, Issues settled 14-9-17.

Special Case 1213-17—Crawford B and Co Peter William Monie Munl Comnr. v The Revd Robert Scott Mirza M and M.

811-17—Dastur and Co Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji Little and Co.

609-17—Mulla and M, Fatmabai Widow v. Ebrahim Moledina Captain and V.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co Bai Mani Widow v Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors Ardeshir H D and Co Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K and G Lalchand Jusodanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr Jamsetji R and D.

119-17—Merwanji K and Co., Byramji Nowroji Gamadiya v Herbert R Greaves and ors Payne and Co Mulla and M Crawford Band Co.

754-17—Kanga and S Rehmatbai Widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji Madhowji K and Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji and G Rewabai Widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

1355-16—Rustomji and G Parwatibai Widow v The Same, Tyabji D and Co.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1918.

RENEWED APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 42.

367-14—N C Dalal, Talakchand Javerchand Sha v. Navalchand Kesrichand, a firm, Crs No. 9, Motichand & D, Adjourned. 7-1-18. Messrs Gordhandas Khatao a firm, Crs No. 6B, Payne and Co.

FOR HEARING OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 108.

552-14—Surajmal & Co., Kanji Morarji Thacker v. The Official Assignee, Edgelow G W & Co., Part Heard. 14-8-17.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb. 2nd.

Cash Certificates	2,425-12
Total up-to-Date	25,63,635-

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 28th.

			Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—	—	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	..	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..	..	..
" " Imports	..	..	31,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	..	..	23.21
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis	..	..	29.10
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	—	—	Closed.
New Orleans 10 a.m.	—	—	Closed.

Liverpool, Jan. 29th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—	—	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—	—	..
" " Sales of East Indian	—	—	100
" " Imports	—	—	5,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	—	..	22.21
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis	—	..	28.15
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	—	—	March 30.18 / May 29.64 / July 28.92
New Orleans 10 a.m.	—	—	March 28.80 / May 28.60

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool Jan. 29th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's prices
January	23.66+1
February	22.80 Nil
March	22.33+1

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's prices.
Jan.	22.06
Jan.-Feb	21.96
Feb.-Mar	21.87
Mar.-April	21.78
April-May	21.70 } Nil
May-June	21.62
June-July	21.54

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 28th.

New Contracts:

Months.	To day's price.
January	23.85
February	23.28
March	22.80
April	22.45
May	22.12

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	22.06
Jan.-Feb.	21.96
Feb.-Mar.	21.87
March-April	21.78
April-May.	21.70
May-June	21.62
June-July	21.54

Liverpool, Jan. 29th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices
January	23.56—9
February	23.18—3
March	22.73—7
April	22.45 Nil
May	22.18+4

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices
Jan.	21.96
Jan.-Feb.	21.86
Feb.-Mar.	21.77
March-April	21.68 } —10
April-May.	21.60
May-June	21.52
June July	21.44

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Jan. 28th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices
January	28.85
March	28.55
May	26.40

Liverpool, Jan. 29th.

New Contracts:

Months	To-day's closing
January	28.55—30
March	28.15+10
May	26.40 Nil

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 28th

M. G. Bengal Good	..	..	..	17.01
" " Fully Good	—	—	—	17.38
" " Fine	—	—	—	17.75
" No. 1 Oomra Good	..	..	..	18.77
" " Fully Good	—	—	—	19.14
" " Fine	—	—	—	19.51
" Broach Good	..	..	..	21.40
" " Fully Good	—	—	—	21.85
" " Fine	—	—	—	21.90
" Scinde Good	..	..	..	17.01
" " Fully Good	—	—	—	17.38
" " Fine	—	—	—	17.75

Liverpool, Jan. 29th.

M. G. Bengal Good	..	..	..	17.01
" " Fully Good	..	..	..	17.38
" " Fine	..	..	..	17.75
" No. 1 Oomra Good	..	..	..	18.77
" " Fully Good	..	..	..	19.14
" " Fine	..	..	..	19.51
" Broach Good	..	..	..	21.40
" Fully Good	..	..	..	21.85
" Fine	..	..	..	21.90
" Scinde Good	..	..	..	17.01
" Fully Good	..	..	..	17.38
" Fine	..	..	..	17.75

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Feb 1st.

Bar Silver Spot	—	—	43 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.			
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	—	4	1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	—	4	
" " Fine Trade Bills 3 months	—	4	3/4
" " 6 "	—	4	3/4
Interest day to day loans	—	3	1/2
" 7 day market loans	—	3	5/8
Consols 2½ %	—	—	54½
Rupee Paper 2½ %	—	—	48½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	—	—	64½
Government Securities 3 %	—	—	55½
Ex. on London at Paris France	—	—	27.15

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb 1st.

3½ % 1925—1928	—	—	—	£86½
4½ % 1925—1945	—	—	—	£99½
5½ % New	—	—	—	£93 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 1st.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	—	—	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	—	—	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—	—	—

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers — 2/7½

Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Quiet — 2/3½

The special tribunal delivered judgment in the Paharpura Case. Of seventeen accused all charged with dacoity, two were convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and the remainder were acquitted.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

Almost before our yesterday's report was in print the reaction which we had anticipated commenced. Late last night Good Broach was Rs. 620 in the bazaar. This morning the nominal quotations for Good Broach were Rs. 620 Exchange and Rs. 625 Association. During the morning business was done on the latter terms at Rs. 621. The Marwari bazaar opened irregular the quotations in the first few minutes being Rs. 617, Rs. 616, Rs. 619 and Rs. 622. After touching Rs. 624½ the price declined to Rs. 621½, and then fluctuated between Rs. 623 and Rs. 624½. At Colaba business was reported at Rs. 621½, and the market closed steady as under. A moderate business has been done, sellers generally being scarce.

Ready cotton was steadier and sellers were asking higher prices. A moderate business has been put through at better rates.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach	..	April	622
Fine M. G. " Bamgaon Akola	..	March	622
" " Khandesh	..	"	625
" " Muthia	..	"	595
" " Bengal	..	"	550
Fully Good Bengal	..	"	433
Good Sawginned Dharwar	..	May/June	607
" M. G. Westerns	..	"	615

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 1st February:—

Cotton	—	—	—	—	4,994 bales.
Wheat	—	—	—	—	13,080 ows.
Linseed	—	—	—	—	2,222 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	—	—	—	—	0
Gingelly seed,	—	—	—	—	Nil
Poppyseed	—	—	—	—	Nil
Groundnuts	—	—	—	—	1,125 "
Castorseed	—	—	—	—	1,570 "
Rice	—	—	—	—	29,176 "
Myrabolkams	—	—	—	—	24 "
Cottonseed	—	—	—	—	1,109 "
Mowrasseed	—	—	—	—	Nil "
Gram	—	—	—	—	1,992 "
Jowar	—	—	—	—	758 "
Maize	—	—	—	—	Nil "
Bajry	—	—	—	—	1,907 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

BULLION.

The silver market is steady.
Bar Gold 28-11.
Sovereign 18-2-3.
Silver Ready ex-duty 99.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-duty 99-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank. Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 months' sight credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.
3 months' sight France Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs 211.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs 302½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 143½.
Bank demand on New York Rs 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-Warrant 93.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1920-1922 99-12-0.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 69½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long-dated due 1936 88.
4 per cent Port Trust long-dated 79.
4 per cent Municipal long-dated 78½.
4 per cent Municipal short-dated 90.
4 per cent Bombay City Improvement Trust long-dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 96.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was firm and there was a fair rise in the prices.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2177/8, Swadeshis 2110, Textile 2175, Simplexs 1012/8, Shapurjis 145, Pearls 640, New Greats 342/8, Madhavjees 2530, Kohinoors 1175, Indore Malwas 395, Indian Bleachings 215, Finlays 440, Fazulbhoys 897/8, Davids 665, Crescents 281/4, Centurys 460, Nagpurs 2715, Bradburys 570, Bombay Uniteds 935, Bombay Dyeings 1140, Advances 1030, Katnis Ordinary 312/8, Katnis Deferreds 1670, Tatas Ordinary 273/12, and Deferreds 1225, Bombay Tramways 385, and Bombay Burmas 1025.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2180, Swans 530, Simplexs 1020, Shapurjis 147/8, Pearls 635, New Greats 347/8, Madhavjees 2535, Kohinoors 1180, Indore Malwas 400, Finlays 442/8, Fazuls 900, Davids 660, Crescents 280, Centurys 465, Nagpurs 2717/8, Bombay Uniteds 937/8, Katnis Ordinary 315, Deferreds 1675, Tatas Ordinary 275, Deferreds 1227/8, Alcocks 1170, and Bombay Steams 302/8.

CULCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

At the share market to-day there was very little doing in coal shares except Samla Kendra, which advanced to Rs. 20-12, and Sejooah, which rose to 26-4 from Rs. 22-12. The strength of yesterday's position in the market for jute mill shares was not maintained and easier feeling prevailed all round, with slightly lower prices being accepted by holders. There was no special feature of interest in the miscellaneous and industrial section. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bilbera 6-12, 6-14; Kosoonda 26-12; Parasea 6-4; Raneegunge 41-12, 42; Samla Kendra 20 to 20-12; Sejooah 22-12 to 26-4.

Jute:—Anglo-India (ord) 220, 221-8, 219; Alliance (ord) 547; Clive (ord) 222-8, 221-8, 219; Delta (ord) 323; Sowarah (ord) 37, 37-8, 37-12; Kamarhatty (ord) 473, 470, 468; Kelvin (ord) 665 s.l.; Lawrence (ord) 459, 454; Northbrook (ord) 46-4, 46-8; Standard (ord) 523.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 104 (cum bonus); Bank of Bengal 1,579; Behar Oil 21-8, 21-12; Bengal Flour (ord) 243, 244-8; Bukhtiarpur Bihar Railway 80; Great Eastern Hotel 149, 150; Kalyanpur Lime 18, 18-4.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-14 to 69-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-4 to 69-8.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the day ended 31st Jan. 1918:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs
Capital Subscribed Rs. 50 lakhs.	
" Paid up	25,00,000
Reserve Fund	3,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	3,53,58,000
Sundries	6,74,000
Total Rs.	3,87,32,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	86,22,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	1,12,76,000
Bills Discounted	84,06,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	34,000
Sundries	7,31,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Exchequer Bonds, Port Trust, Improvement Trusts, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc	1,26,13,000
Total Rs.	3,87,32,000

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		Rs.	as.
1	Mysteries of London in 13 Vols.	7	0
2	Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter in 4 Vols.	3	0
3	Bronze Statues in 4 Vols.	3	0
4	Beauty and Pleasure in 9 Vols.	6	0
5	Soldier's Wife in 2 Vols.	1	4
6	Seamstress—complete	1	0
7	Mary Stuart in 2 Vols.	1	4
8	Memoirs of a Maid Servant in 8 Vols.	5	0
9	Faust in 2 Vols	1	8
10	Canonbury House in 3 Vols.	2	4
11	May Middleton in 2 Vols.	1	8
12	Loves of the Harem in 4 Vols.	3	0

POSTAGE EXTRA.

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SCREAMER WINS THE WELLINGTON PLATE.

BELLICOSE THE ALEXANDRA PARK PLATE.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

The tenth extra meeting, the last of the extras before the big meeting which commences on Saturday next, was held on Saturday before a large gathering. His Excellency Lord Willingdon was present and also a great number of distinguished visitors.

Full descriptive details appear in our Sunday edition.

Details:—

THE PAREL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.
Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's BALLOON, 9-3, F. Templeman 1
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's QUANTITY, 8-3, Trenoweth 2
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's CINGALEE, 9-3, Hardy 3
Mr. Nasim Saleh's GOOD MORNING, 8-13, Mujeed 4
Also ran:—Paradise 8-3, The Knut 9-0, Adil 8-11, Victor 8-10, Resold 8-10, Competition 7-0, Contest 8-8, Mid-day 8-7, Financier 8-6, Britannia 7-8, Ikbal 8-6, Aurangazeeb 7-13, Vanguard 7-10, Tasmania 7-9, Brave Boy 7-9, Rajputana 7-5 and Investor 7-0.
Did not run:—Raven, Hudban, Rage, Salim, Tawakul, Boxer, Barjora, and Ormuz.
The race:—As soon as they were released Balloon went to the front hotly pursued by Quantity. They ran practically in this order till the bend where Quantity challenged and Cingalee closed up. Balloon was never troubled and went to win easily by two lengths, 2½ lengths, 1 length.
Time:—1 min. 40 secs.
Totes paid—1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 37; Places Rs. 21, 13 and 55.
Totes paid—2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 17-3; Places Rs. 11-8, 22 and 26-8.
Trainer:—Abbas Sheriff.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Mr. M. Goculdass' DECORUM, 7-4, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. J. H. Crawford's GLAD RAGS, 8-1, Lynch 2
Mr. Summer's FLOTELLE, 7-5, Collis 3
Mr. F. M. Garda's OUR DAY, 9-7, Pullin 4
Also ran:—Wavelet's Dupe 9-2, Hunyadi 8-0, Saunterer 7-6 and Bally Apple 6-7.
Did not run:—Rueful, M'Dame and Sarfaraz.
The race:—Hunyadi led the field till the 7th furlong where Saunterer joined him the rest a couple of lengths behind. The pair ran abreast till the bend where Hunyadi retired and Saunterer was first in the straight, but Decorum then challenged and passed him easily. Glad Rags then came up, but too late to make an impression on Decorum who went to win by 2 lengths, ¼ length, 3½ lengths.
Time:—2 mins. 39 secs.
Totes paid—1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 47-8; Places Rs. 16, 17-8 and 56-8.
Totes paid—2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 21; Places Rs. 6-8, 10 and 21.
Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

THE VARSOVA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Mr. M. Goculdass' FINE TROUT, 8-4, Harrison 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's SPEARWOOD, 8-13, Trenoweth 2
Mr. W. S. Clarke's PENNY PIE, 8-10, Mitchell 3
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ENCHANTMENT, 8-9, Walker 4
Also ran:—Haven of Rest 9-8, Cauldron 7-4, Dyna 9-1, Lady James 8-11, Andoversford 8-7, Mousme 8-5, Motor Wrap 8-4, Madrina 8-4, Symptoms 8-2, Taxi Girl 8-2, Birthday Clothes 8-2, Torson 6-7 and Wise Thrush 7-10.
Did not run:—Drill Mistress, Hopper, Flotelle, Pink Flannel and Arras.
The race:—From a level start Penny Pie showed the way to Spearwood till the 3rd furlong where Enchantment came in third place and Fine Trout, hardly behind. In the straight Fine Trout drew out followed by Spearwood. Fine Trout went to win easily by one and a half lengths, half length, half length.
Time:—1 min. 15 2/5 secs.
Totes paid—1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 25-8; Places Rs. 21, 19-8 and 59-8.
Totes paid—2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 18-8; Places Rs. 11-8, 10-8 and 24.
Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.
Miss H. F. Petit's SCREAMER, 7-6, Lynch 1
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's GIACOMI, 7-12, Rose 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's KILTOI, 9-12, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' MATCHLOCK, 8-2, W. Huxley 4
Also ran:—Roi d'Ecosse 9-7, Thunder 9-0, Silver Balm 9-2, Brendan 8-8, Royal Ambition 7-9 and Summer Thyme 8-0.
Did not run:—Spenser.
The race:—Roi d'Ecosse led from start, Kiltoi bringing the rear. At the 3rd furlong Giacomi was level with the leader. At bend Roi d'Ecosse gave up and Giacomi entered the straight strong, leading by two lengths. Screamer challenged in front of the second enclosure and caught Giacomi near home. A fine finish ensued and Screamer won by a head, ½ length.
Time:—2 mins. 9 secs.
Totes paid—1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 185-8; Places Rs. 30-8, 13-8 and 39.
Totes paid—2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 74; Places Rs. 29-8, 11 and 14.
Trainer:—J. K. Irani.

THE AINTREE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SOMALI, 7-7, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s FOOTMAN, 8-12, F. Templeman 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' GLADIATOR, 8-3, Japheth 3
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's LADY MURIEL, 7-13, Harrison 4
Also ran:—Dress 9-0, Dunskey 7-7, Little Nan 8-11, Mordennis 8-9, Athlete 8-8, Gipsy's Advice 8-5, Kim III 8-4 and Royal Band 7-3.
Did not run:—Sun Umbrella.
The race:—From a good start Somali went to the front and led the field by a couple of lengths, Gladiator and Footman the nearest attendants, and Mordennis bringing up the rear. Footman challenged in the straight, but could make no impression on Somali who won easily by 1½ lengths, ½ length, short head.
Time:—1 min. 39 secs.
Totes paid—1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 32; Places Rs. 19, 63-8 and 64.
Totes paid—2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 16-8; Places Rs. 11, 19 and 50-8.
Trainer:—Sadulla Khan.

THE ALEXANDRA PARK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).
Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.
Mr. Frank's BELLICOSE, 7-6, Harrison 1
Mr. J. Murphy's DOLLET, 7-4, Rose 2
Mr. Downes' TOLLENDAL, 8-6, Lynch 3*
Messrs. Heath and Gold's WEYHILL, 8-4, Bowley 3*
*Dead-heat.
Also ran:—Bunty 9-4, Fire Finch 9-2, St. Vagrant 8-9, County Cricket 8-5, Glass Rock 8-2, Dolphinton 8-2, Binfield Grove 7-13, Bedspread 7-8 and Vital 7-4.
Did not run:—Waynflete.
The race:—They had a level start and for about three furlongs all appeared to move in a line, Bellicose then drew out and led by a length, Dollet challenged, but Bellicose increased his lead and went to win easily by one and three-quarter lengths, ¾ length, dead-heat.
Time:—1 min.
Totes paid—1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 48-8; Places Rs. 18, 20-8 and 17 and 35-8.
Totes paid—2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 19-8; Places Rs. 10-8, 10-8 and 6-8 and 11-8.
Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE PAREL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's COLLECTOR, 7-9, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. George's BHOOKHRI, 7-12, Bullock 2
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's NAJDI, 9-0, F. Templeman 3
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's EQUATOR, 8-2, Bowley 4
Also ran:—Ajmer 9-3, Lord Roseberry 9-3, Morning Light 8-13, Black Ivory 8-10, Rose Hill 8-10, Bluey Lee 8-9, Arrow 8-9, Bayonet 8-3, Full House 8-1, Makbul 7-12, Edward 7-12, Justice 7-12 and Pacific 7-10.
The race:—Bhookhri was the first to get into his strides and led till the 2nd furlong where Collector collared him. In the straight Collector passed Bhookhri—though Bhookhri tried his best to get on terms with Collector, the latter won with a good deal to spare by two lengths, head, 1 length.
Time:—1 min. 40 secs.
Totes paid—1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 115; Places Rs. 33, 66-8 and 53.
Totes paid—2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 43; Places Rs. 26-8, 20 and 22-8.
Trainer:—Sadulla Khan.

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Yours faithfully,
KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F. R. A. S., F. R. H. S., F. R. C. I., (LONDON).
Dy. Magistrate,
Hyderabad (Deccan).

LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING

SECOND DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 2.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

There was an enormous gathering for today's racing, which was of a very successful character. The principal interest centred in the Civil Service Cup, for which the punters had almost as many fancies as there were runners.

Details:—

THE SAHARA HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's CRUSADER, 7-8, Northmore 1
Junior Thakur Sripal Singh's LIGHTENING, 8-13, Ruiz 2
Sirdar Jewan Singh's THE WINNER, 9-11, Quinn 3
Mr. Hari Shanker's SELIM, 6-12 (cd. 7-4), Abdul Wahid 4
Also ran:—Sultan 10-7, Tagalie 7-10, Peshwa 7-7 (cd. 7-11), Gainda 6-12 (cd. 7-5).
Betting:—6 to 4 against Lightening, 2 to 1 Crusader and Peshwa, 6 to 1 Sultan, 8 to 1 Tagalie, 10 to 1 The Winner, 12 the others.
The race:—They ran fairly level to the second stand, where Crusader came out with a rush and won by 2½ lengths, neck between second and third, 1½ lengths between third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 8 2/5 secs.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. John Peter's LADY BUNNY, 9-7, Ruiz 1
Sirdar Jewan Singh's TOYLENE, 8-7, Quinn 2
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's LITTLE WONDER, 8-9, Trahan 3
Mr. Sydney Smith's AVANTI, 7-4, Thakur 4
Also ran:—Maud 8-7, Ormy 7-10 (cd. 7-12), Bonnie Blush 7-6, Gold Mohur 7-3, Apple Juice 7-2, Token 7-2, Lady Malwood 6-7 (cd. 6-10).
Betting:—Evens Lady Bunny, 4 to 1 against Maud and Toylene, 8 to 1 Little Wonder, Bonnie Blush and Apple Juice, 10 to 1 Gold Mohur and Token, 20 to 1 Ormy and Lady Malwood, 30 to 1 Avanti.
The race:—It was a splendid race. Little Wonder got away first and led to two-furlong post with the rest in a line. After two-furlong post Lady Bunny came up and going easily won in a canter by 3 lengths, ¾ length between second and third, half length between third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 16 4/5 secs.
An enquiry was held into Lady Bunny's running on the first day and the Stewards forwarded the matter to Calcutta.

THE MURRAY CUP.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. A. Hameed's HAMEEDIA, 9-12, Flynn
Mr. Mathradass Goculdass' R. G., 9-10, Trahan 2
Sirdar Jewan Singh's MAJOR GENERAL, 8-11, Quinn 3
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's TANGO THREE, 7-12, Melsom 4
Also ran:—Hard Cash 7-12, Amphitryon 7-7, Red Virgin 6-0.
Betting:—Evens Hameedia, 3 to 1 against R. G., 4 to 1 Major General and Red Virgin, 5 to 1 Tango Three, 10 to 1 Hard Cash, 12 to 1 Amphitryon.
The race:—Tango Three and Red Virgin led, but entering the straight the field closed up. A furlong from home Hameedia drew out and although hotly pressed by R. G., won by half a length, 3 lengths divided the second and third, 4 lengths between third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 45 secs.

THE LUCKNOW DERBY.—Distance miles.
Mr. G. M. Hamer's SHORT SKIRT, 8-11, Ruiz 1
Mr. T. N. Walsh's EAGLE'S NEST, 9-7, Flynn 2
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's LE SOLEIL, 9-6, Trahan 3
Mr. R. Newbury's MONSOON, 6-9 (cd. 7-0), L. Melsom 4
Also ran:—Bezek 7-4, Mayfly Fourth 7-2, Pomade 6-12 (cd. 7-3).
Betting:—Evens Short Skirt, 3 to 1 against Le Soleil and Pomade, 4 to 1 Eagle's Nest, 10 to 1 Mayfly Fourth and Monsoon, 12 to 1 Bezek.
The race:—Pomade led at great pace to home turn, where he was caught by others. Short Skirt drew out in the rails and holding her own against pressure from Eagle's Nest, won by ¾ length, 4 lengths separated the second and third, 4 lengths between third and fourth.
Time:—2 mins. 9 1/5 secs.

THE CAPTAIN'S PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. John Peter's HIGHFIELD LADY, 9-6, Ruiz 1
Mr. T. N. Walsh's NECESSITY, 9-12, Flynn 2
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's LAVENIR, 9-10, Trahan 3
Thakur Rajendra Singh's WEE LAD, 6-9, Durga 4
Also ran:—Loch Leven 7-7, Hookoo 6-13, Speedy Boy 6-12 (cd. 6-13), Urvashi 6-7 (cd. 6-11).
Betting:—Evens Highfield Lady, 6 to 4 against Necessity, 4 to 1 Lavenir and Hookoo, 5 to 1 Wee Lad, 10 to 1 Loch Leven, 12 the others.
The race:—Wee Lad got away in front and kept the lead till two furlongs, where Highfield Lady followed by Necessity, drew out. The favourite won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths between second and third, neck separated the third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 2 3/5 secs.

THE ARAB HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Capt. J. M. Bernard's IRON CHEST, 8-13, Capt. Bernard 1
Mr. E. J. Rennell's MUBROOK, 7-7, Mc-Lowan 2
Lieut.-Colonel Cook Young's SEARCHLIGHT II, 7-13, Melsom 3
General Raja Hari Singh's PHAROAH, 7-5, Moosamdin 4
Also ran:—Solar Star 9-4, Burg 8-10.
Betting:—6 to 4 against Solar Star, 3 to 1 Iron Chest and Mubrook, 5 to 1 Pharoah, 10 to 1 Searchlight II, 12 to 1 Burg.
The race:—Iron Chest well ridden by Capt. Bernard, came out near home followed by Mubrook and won by ¾ length, 1 length between second and third, half length divided the third and fourth.
Time:—3 mins. 24 2/5 secs.

DEATH OF A RIDING BOY.

JURY'S VERDICT AT INQUEST.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded at the Coroner's Court, on Saturday the adjourned inquest touching the death of Makbulkhan Ameerkhan, a riding boy, aged eighteen years, who received injuries in fracas among riding boys on the Morland Road on the 28th ultimo and who subsequently died at the Sir J. J. Hospital. Inspector Smith led the evidence. Jawhar Fahan and Syed Saleh, who are suspected of being concerned in the assault on the deceased, were present with their pleader Mr. C. N. Kanuga.

Kassamkhan Mohidin, a riding boy, said that whilst the quarel was going on, Syed fetched Jawhar who came with a heavy bamboo. Syed told Jawhar to strike the deceased, saying he would defray all expenses upto Rs. 1,000. Jawhar gave blow to the deceased with the bamboo, and the deceased fell. Jawhar was runnin away but witness and others chased him and snatched the bamboo away from him.

Examined by Mr. Kanuga, the witness said there were about a hundred boys near the tea-shop, and they were in a state of resentment against Syed for not having joined in their strike. Most of them had whips or sticks in their hands but made no use of them on anyone any time even after the altercation. It was not a fact that Syed was assaulted by the strikers.

Some more evidence was recorded.

The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the vault and the base of the skull sustained in a fracas in which Jawhar and Syed Saleh were concerned.

POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The second semi-final match in the Open Hockey Tournament was played on Friday on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana grounds between the International Club and the Engineering College team of Poona. The game was interesting and the International Team showed great skill in passing. The game was contested in the first half hour when the International Club had been able to achieve only one goal against the Engineering College team. The Engineering College team tried hard to defend against the opponents scoring goals, but their efforts proved fruitless and the opponents were able to score four goals when the game was over.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still	
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	2	m	2	12	2	2	m	8	40	13	0
			2	48	25			9	19	19	10
Sun.	3	m	2	38	26	3	m	9	15	18	3
			3	24	24	7		8	53	20	10
Mon.	4	m	3	10	25	8	m	10	1	18	6
			4	39	24	2		9	49	21	10
Tues	5	m	3	56	24	11	5	m	11	8	18	8
			6	5	24	8			11	57		
Wed.	6	m	5	9	24	5	6		0	28	22	6
			7	55	24	10					18	5
Thur.	7	m	6	39	24	3	7	m	1	55	22	1
			9	5	26	0			1	43	17	8
Fri.	8	m	8	9	24	9	8	m	3	4	21	1
			9	47	27	3			2	44	16	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb		Sunrise.		Sunset	
2	(Saturday)	h.	7h 13m	p.	6h 32m.
3	(Sunday)	h.	7h 13m	p.	6h. 33m
4	(Monday)	h.	7h 12m	p.	6h. 33m.
5	(Tuesday)	h.	7h 12 m.	p.	6h. 34m.
6	(Wednesday)	h.	7h 11m.	p.	6h 34m
7	(Thursday)	h.	7h 10m.	p.	6h 35m
8	(Friday)	h.	7h. 10 m.	p.	6h 35m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h	m.
Last Quarter	Feb. 1918,	4	1	22.0 p.m.
New Moon	"	11	3	34.6 p.m.
First Quarter	"	18	6	26.0 p.m.
Full Moon	"	26	3	46.0 a.m.

Please

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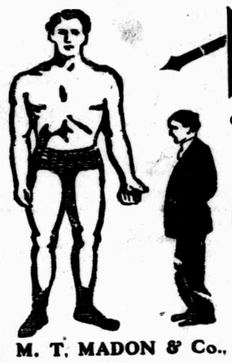

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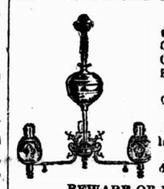

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